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Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken: and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not*. There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office*. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
☞ Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
Counsel given in English and German. [ap126]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
☞ Collections promptly made. [Dec. 9, '64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may 11, '66-1y

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of Claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Honus. [Ap'l 1, 64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, late of Shellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS,
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.,
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co's Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20, '65.

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor*, BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 11, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 47

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers:

	3 mons.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	75.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCHAS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Poetry.

THE WEAVER.

A weaver sat by the side of his loom,
A flinging his shuttle fast;
And a thread that would wear till the hour of doom
Was added at every cast.

His warp had been by the angels spun,
And his weft was bright and new,
Like threads which the morning unbraids from the Sun,
All jewelled over with dew.

And fresh-lipped, bright-eyed, beautiful flowers
In the rich, soft web were bedded;
And blithe to the weaver sped onward the hours;
Not yet were Time's feet leaded!

But something there came slow stealing by,
And a shade on the fabric fell;
And I saw that the shuttle less blithely did fly,
For thought hath a wearisome spell.

And a thread that next o'er the warp was lain,
Was of melancholy gray;
And anon I marked there a tear drop's stain,
Where the flowers had fallen away.

But still the weaver kept weaving on,
Though the fabric all was gray;
And the flowers, and the buds, and the leaves were gone,
And the gold threads cankered lay.

And dark, and still darker, and darker grew
Each newly woven thread;
And some there were of a death-mocking hue,
And some of a bloody red.

All things all strange were woven in;
Sighs, and down crushed hopes, and fears;
And the web was broken, and poor, and thin,
And it dripped with living tears.

And the weaver fain would have flung it aside,
But he knew it would be a sin;
So in light and in gloom the shuttle he plied,
A weaving these life-cords in.

And as he wove, and weeping, still wove,
A tempter stole him nigh,
And with glazing words he to win him strove,
But the weaver turned his eye.

He upward turned his eye to heaven,
And still wove on, on, on!
Till the last, last cord from his heart was riven,
And the tissue strange was done.

Then he threw it about his shoulders bowed,
And about his grizzled head;
And gathering close the folds of his shroud,
Lay him down among the dead.

And I after saw, in a robe of light,
The weaver in the sky;
The angels' wings were not more bright,
And the stars grew pale at sight.

Miscellaneous.

ANECDOTE OF STUART, THE PAINTER.

At another time he was dining with Gouverneur Morris, after that gentleman's return from Portugal. There was a large party of handsome women and fashionable men, who occupied high positions in Church or State, and carried their honors bravely. The conversation was chiefly about wines, and especially port wine and vintages; their host maintaining, as well he might, that in this country we never saw any real port wine; and, among other pleasant things, he averred that more port wine, or what passed for port wine, was drank in London than was ever made in Portugal; that even there the genuine article was never to be had for love or money, except under peculiar circumstances,—even the "old port" of London docks being, at best, but a decoction of logwood and elder-berries or grape cuttings: and that, in fact, the real Simon Pure was so utterly unlike what passes for port wine here and elsewhere, that our best judges would call it insipid, having neither body nor soul. Nevertheless, he had managed while in Portugal to make an arrangement whereby he could obtain a quarter pipe now and then for himself or a friend as a special favor, the Government itself being afraid to allow the exportation of unadulterated wines, lest they should injure the sale of the rest.

"And now," said he, "to show you all how you have been abused in this matter, I must beg of you to try a glass of what I call port wine,—old port. Here George," (to a waiter behind his chair), "bring us up,—let me see,"—and here he glanced up and down the long table, as if counting noses,—"brin, up three bottles, not more,—I cannot afford more, till my stock is replenished—of the vintage I have been telling you of,—and give us clean glasses."

The waiter soon appeared with just three bottles, fat and chunky, and covered with dust and cobwebs. The clean glasses were rather undersized, it must be acknowledged; but they were filled, and held up to the light, and looked through, and then there was a deal of talk about the aroma,—the bouquet,—and what they called the body, as if it were condensed sunshine, flashing through a live grapery. Stuart was just raising the glass to his lips, when he caught a whiff of the aroma, and set it down, without tasting it, and without being observed. The talk went on. The ladies began to chirp and chatter like sparrows on the house tops,—I give Stuart's language, not my own,—and the sparkle of their eyes, and the uncommon freshness of their lips, by the time they had managed the second glass, only served to strengthen his convictions.

At last, after collecting the suffrages, which were not only unanimous but enthusiastic, the host turned to Stuart, and, seeing a full glass before him, asked what he had to say for himself, and whether he had ever met with such old port in his life before. "Never!" said Stuart; and then the host nodded and smiled, and looked about with a triumphant air, as much as to say, What did I tell you? "Never!" but still there was something in the look or tone of his guest which puzzled Mr. Morris, and seemed to call for explanation. "Come, come, Stuart!" said he, "none of your tricks upon travellers. We want your honest opinion, for we all know you are the best judge of wines to be found on this side of the water; and therefore I ask you once more, in all seriousness, if you ever drank such old port in all your life, either at home or abroad, 'pon your honor, now?"

"*Never*," said Stuart,—"never!" And then there was a dead silence, and the host himself began to look uneasy, not knowing how to understand what he believed to be one of Stuart's jokes; and then Stuart added in his own peculiar way: "You must excuse me, my friend, and you ladies and gentlemen; but I assure you that what you have all been taking for old port wine is not wine at all."

"Not wine at all," exclaimed Morris, almost jumping out of his chair,—"why, what the—plague—is it then!"

"I should call it,—excuse me,"—taking a sniff, as he passed it back and forth before his nose,—"I should call it *cherry bounce!*"

For a moment the host appeared thunder struck, well nigh speechless with amazement; but then, as if suddenly recollecting himself, his countenance underwent a change, and, calling the waiter, he said, "George, you scoundrel!" in a sort of stake whisper, that could be heard all over the room,—"George, tell me where you found these bottles." The poor fellow trembled and shook; but after a few words of explanation, Morris threw himself back in his chair, and laughed and laughed until it seemed as if he would never stop; and it turned out that this port wine, so carefully selected by him in Oporto, and sent home years before, as he thought, was indeed nothing but cherry bounce, which had been put up and set aside for family use on special occasions long before he went abroad, till it was entirely forgotten.—*From the Atlantic Monthly for December.*

BREAD AND BABIES.

We are constantly asked, if women vote what will become of the bread and babies?

In view of the heavy bread, and badly-cooked food we find on most tables, and the shocking mortality among infants, we contemplate, with wonder and pity, the blind faith of man in the maternal and culinary intelligence of the weak-minded who have no aspirations beyond Hecker's flour, Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup, and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines. Seeing that women have devoted themselves through the ages to domestic economy and failed, as miserably as men have in the art of government, he have, after mature thought, come to the conclusion that just as women's enlightened interest in political questions will improve the state, so man's skill and science are necessary to redeem the home from its present disorder, disease, and death. If there are two things we thoroughly understand, they are babies and bread, and for our knowledge of both these divine arts we are indebted to philosophical, scientific gentlemen.

The only valuable work we ever saw on infancy was written by a man, Andrew Cope, of Scotland, a close observer, a sound thinker, and a learned physiologist. We shall never forget how tempest-tossed we were when we first found ourself the happy possessor of a male child without the slightest knowledge of what to do for his comfort and protection. An ignorant nurse fidgeted rouud the room day and night, sang melancholy ditties, and rocked vehemently, while the child cried continually with a loud voice, and we wept, prayed, and philosophized by turns. Reasoning on general principles, we at last came to the conclusion that inasmuch as the child was large and vigorous, there must be some mistake on the part of the nurse that he was not quiet and comfortable we fortified ourself in the opinion by a faithful reading of what Mr. Compe had to say on babies in general. The result of this consideration of his opinions was a prompt revolution in the whole nursery department and a transfer of pain from the baby to the nurse, who stood humbled and chagrined as she saw her time honored system summarily set aside—the pins, paregoric, catmint, and cradle driven out—while pure air, sunlight, and common sense walked in. Oh! what sighs, what groans what doubtful shakings of the head, what suppressed laughter, and whisperings in the hall we heard during the first few days after the inauguration of that dynasty of health, happiness, and rest to that newborn soul.

When the three hours cry began that day which ancient dames assured us was a custom that had been faithfully kept by all the sons of Adam from time immemorial, we ordered the little sufferer to be promptly stripped to the skin and put in a warm bath; that brought instant relief, after which he was dressed in a few light garments hung on the shoulders, with no swaddling bands, no pressure on the lungs or bowels, and laid down to sleep. He was fed (according to Combe) every two hours by day, and but once during the night. After that we had peace, though eternal vigilance on our side was its price. The custom of pinning babies up tight as a drum is both cruel and absurd. We asked the antiquarian who tortured our first born in that way, why she did it? "The bones of young babies are so soft and their flesh so tender," she said, "that they are in constant danger of dissolution unless tightly pinioned together." We soothed her fears by pointing to the fact that colts and calves, puppies and kittens, all lived and flourished without bandages, and for the benefit of the race we said we would make the experiment on one of the human family.

If babies are regularly fed, bathed, and comfortably dressed, and in a pure atmosphere, they will be quiet and healthy. The ignorance of women on these subjects is truly lamentable. We have seen children a year old that had never tasted water, when they should have it half a dozen times a day from the hour of their birth. We have found fathers who worked hard all day complain bitterly of being disturbed at night by crying children, hence the common use of Mrs. Winslows's soothing syrup, which only tends to increase the irritable condition of the nervous system, and permanently weaken the brain.

Young mothers no doubt imagine that this Mrs. Winslow is some experienced, humane old lady, who loves little children, knows just how to soothe them to sleep, and pilot them through all the pitfalls of infancy while, in fact, this abominable syrup, is compounded by some ignorant man in whiskers, broadcloth and boots, who lives and fattens on his ill-gotten gains, while babies are sent by the hundreds to untimely graves or made idiots or lunatics for life.—*Mrs. E. Cady Stanton.*

AN experienced paper-hanger states that turpentine, mingled in the paste at the time of papering, is a sure remedy against bugs and insects of all kinds in walls that are papered.

A YOUNG ladies' motto—"The lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine."

LAWYERS are lucky. They can do lots of courtin and not be engaged.

BOSTON PRESS DINNER.

Last Saturday evening the Boston Press took its annual dinner at the Revere House. Mr. Edwin B. Haskell, of the *Herald*, presided; Mr. W. B. Smart, of the *Post*, acted as Secretary; and Mr. B. F. Guild, of the *Commercial Bulletin*, read a short and spicy poem. At the close of the dinner the President read the following paper giving answers which were said to have been written by persons who had been invited to preside at the next dinner:

Mr. Seymour writes:

"My heart is with you, but your candidate I cannot be."

President Grant writes:

"I don't want it. Got a good thing now."

Chief Justice Chase writes:

"I will stand if I can name the bill of fare at the next supper."

Pendleton writes:

"Gladly, if I can be allowed to issue individual greenbacks to pay the score."

Colfax writes:

"I have married a wife and cannot come."

Frank Blair writes:

"Certainly, anything, if I can be deadheaded."

Andy Johnson writes:

"Having occupied every office from Alderman of my native village to President of the United States, why should I want it? Nevertheless, I will take it."

Nasby says:

"I will come if you send on a flask of whisky and a railroad pass. I can't get trusted here since the 2d instantaneous."

Brick Pomeroy observes:

"Keep Marble away and I will come. If you envite him he will not live to finish his supper."

Marble writes:

"I am ever vigorous and undaunted; but I should insist on changing the bill of fare at the last moment if I did not like it."

Governor Bullock says:

"I shall try to come. Say to the total abstinence men of your party that I prefer to have no liquors, and to the liberals that I bespeak a good quantity of generous wine."

General Hancock writes:

"I would gladly be President, but nothing would tempt me to be secretary."

From J. Q. Adams:

"Excuse me; I feel just now as though I had been thrust into life too early. Perhaps I will by and by."

Gov. Claflin writes:

"I know I shouldn't make much of a President; but if a poor and pious President will do, I am your man."

From Horace Greeley:

"The man who says that I would not come is a liar and a slave! Men and brethren, I am coming."

Ben. Butler writes:

"I have just purloined a letter, from you, sent to another man through the post office. I am now engaged in collecting evidence against your private character because you did not send me an invitation."

THE CHEMISTRY OF AUTUMNAL TINTS.

The striking change in the hues of the foliage of plants and trees during the autumn months, can hardly fail to excite the wonder and curiosity of the most indifferent observer. Through what agency is this change effected? We know that up to a certain period of the year, when the vital sap flows freely and the life principle in vegetable growths is active, the prevailing hue of the leaves is of a dazzling green, and that this peculiar color is due to a chemical principle common to all plants called chlorophyl. This substance in many respects resembles wax, and is contained in the deep cells or *mesophyllum* of the leaves. It may be readily isolated or extracted from its receptacles, and subjected to chemical examination. Alcohol dissolves it readily, and from its solution it may be deposited in granular form. It consists of two separate principles, one of which forms a red compound with acids, and the other yellow with alkalies. The blending of these two coloring agents under the modifying influence of vital action produces the reflection of the green rays of light; and thus our fields and forests are clothed during the summer months in "living green." Light is the mysterious agent which elaborates the chlorophyl; and while it continues to exert its full influence the green hue is sustained, and not until it decreases, upon the approach of autumn do different tints appear. Frost is not necessarily the agent which changes the verdure of the fields. Frost may prematurely arrest the vital forces in plants, and so modify the acton of light as to prevent the elaboration of chlorophyl. If no frost come, however, the natural decrease in the amount of solar light at the close of summer, and the exhaustion of plants consequent upon the maturation of the life-principle, or seeds, would cause the chemical changes which produce the varied and beautiful hues of autumn. The tints are indeed much more beautiful if they come in the natural way, without the intervention of frost. The change takes place both in the evergreen and deciduous leaves, but is most marked and striking in the latter. In the clear electrical atmosphere of the Northern States, the display is most georgeous and pleasing; in no country in the world is it more so. Artists of established reputation have recently hardly ventured to put upon canvas the marvellous rainbow hues of our fields and forests, as seen in the glourious month of October, and submit the result of their labors to English or French criticism. The grossest exaggerations have been charged upon such paintings by those who have never witnessed the magnificence of the display. Indeed, we ourselves could hardly admit the faithfulness of the coloring without being witnesses of its truthfulness.—*Boston Jour. Com.*

IDLENESS A FOE TO HEALTH.—There is no greater enemy to body and soul than idleness, unless it is that public sentiment which compels to idleness. Thousands and tens of thousands have fallen victims to it; The woman who will not labor, rich or honored though she be, bends her head to the inevitable cure of heaven. This curse works in failing health, fading beauty, broken temper and weary. Let her never fancy that, being neither wife or mother, she is exempt from the law. She cannot balance that decree of God by the foolish customs of society or the weak objections of kindred. Diseases, depression, moral idiocy, or inertia follow an idle life. He who never rests has made woman in his own image and health, beauty, force and influence follow in the footsteps of labor alone.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

A noted sportsman taking dinner at one of our N. Y. Clubs, exhibited a diamond ring of great beauty and apparent value on his finger. A gentleman present had a great passion for diamonds. After dinner the parties met in the office. After much bantering, the owner of the ring consented to barter the ring for six hundred dollars. As the buyer left the room, a suppressed tittering struck his ear. He concluded that the former owner had sold both the ring and the purchaser. He said nothing, but called the next day upon a jeweller, where he learned that the diamond was paste, and the ring worth about twenty-five dollars. He examined some real diamonds, and found one closely resembling the paste in his own ring. He hired the diamond for a few days, pledged twelve hundred dollars, the price of it, and gave a hundred dollars for its use. He went to another jeweller, had the paste removed, and the real diamond set. His chums, knowing how he had been imposed upon, impatiently awaited his appearance next night. To their surprise they found him in a rare glee. He flourssbed his ring, boasted of his bargain and said if any gentleman present had a twelve hundred dollar ring to sell for six hundred dollars, he knew of a purchaser. When he was told that the ring was paste, and that he had been cheated, he laughed at their folly. Bets were freely offered that the ring did not contain a real diamond. Two bet a thousand dollars each. Two bet five hundred dollars. All were taken; umpires were chosen. The money and the ring were put into their hands.

They went to a first class jeweller, who applied all the tests, and who said the diamond was a stone of the first water, and worth, without the setting, twelve hundred dollars. The buyer put the three thousand dollars which he had won quietly in his pocket. He carried the diamond back and recalled his twelve hundred dollars, and with the paste ring on his finger went to the club. The man who sold the ring was waiting for him. He wanted to get the ring back; he attempted to turn the whole thing into a joke. He sold the ring for fun; he knew it was real diamond all the time. He never wore false jewels. He could tell a rare diamond anywhere, by its light. He would not be so mean as to cheat an old friend. He knew his friend would let him have his ring again. But his friend was stubborn—said that the seller thought it was paste and intended to defraud him. At length on the payment of eight hundred dollars, the ring was restored. All parties came to the conclusion, when the whole affair, came out, that when diamond cuts diamond again, some one less sharp will be selected.—*Sunshine and Shadow in New York.*

ON CHILDREN.

A school teacher who has enjoyed the benefit of a long practice of his profession and watched closely the influence of newspapers upon the mind of a family of children, states as the result of his observation that, without exception, those scholars of both sexes and all ages who have access to newspapers at home when compared with those who have not, are:

1. Better readers, excellent in pronunciations, and consequently read more understandingly.

2. They are better spellers, and define words with ease and accuracy.

3. They obtain a partial knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of important places and nations, their governments and doings.

4. They are better grammarians, for having become so familiar with every variety of style in the newspaper, from commonplace advertisements to the finished and classical oration of the statesman they more readily comprehend the text and consequently analyze its construction with alacrity.

They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thoughts still more clearly expressed.

From these simple facts three important things can be produced:—

1. The responsibility of the press in supplying literature which is both heathful in tone and likewise understandingly expressed.

2. Absolute necessity of personal supervision of a child's reading by its parents.

3. Having once got a good, able paper, no matter what the price, don't begrudge it a healthy support.

DECLINE OF THE BLONDE.

A writer in the last number of the *Galaxy* advances some ingenious theories in reference to the color of the hair and the complexion of various races. Calling attention to the predilection evinced in ancient times by the Greeks and other nations for golden or yellow hair, he states that as a race we are becoming melancomous, or dark-haired, and that before long "the blonde American will be known only in history." He holds that twenty years ago haired-haired people were much more numerous than at present in our large centers of population, and that the children of immigrants to this country are almost invariably darker in appearance than their parents. Change of climate does not appear to him to be a sufficient cause for this effect; its influence is unquestionably great, but not absolute. The ultimate disappearance of the Xanthous races which he foretells will be brought about by the operation of several causes. The mortality of the blonde is greater than that of classes of the darker type, and the blondes are less prolific; owing to certain mental characteristics—such as want of constancy—they are less likely to get married than brunettes. The most important reason appears to be that residence in towns, and other circumstances and conditions produced by our civilization, so affects the race that in a few generations it becomes "darkened." Thus, the nations who lead an open air life, either as shepherds, farmers, fishermen, and freebooters—such as the Northmen and Danes—were of a type more or less fair; and, on the other hand, artisans and the dwellers in cities were dark-haired. The *Galaxy* writer, anticipating some objections, denies the theory that the Anglo Saxon race is deteriorating here. He thinks that we are much less plump than Europeans, but that we are far more sinewy and stronger.

GOOD thoughts are companions; often our best.

IMPROVE the man, and his style will take care of itself.

INTERIOR OF A RUSSIAN RAIL-ROAD CAR.

The Russian cars are built on the American principle as far as form is concerned, but internally are divided into three parts. A saloon at each end, with broad, continuous seats around its sides, without division to be used for couches, and a handsomely furnished middle saloon. This chosen by us collectively, was nicely carpeted, and supplied with high-backed arm chairs, not placed two and two, but divided into sections of three, two joined and one opposite. We had no other persons in the compartment, which supplied places for a dozen.

A peculiarity is the frequency and length of the halts. We must have stopped as often as every quarter of an hour, sometimes for four or five minutes, sometimes longer, and in addition twice for dinner, twice for supper, and twice for breakfast, and each time a half an hour.

These stations were exceedingly nice, large and convenient, with lovely grounds surrounding them. In two or three rooms tables were set, and at dinner a *table d' hote* is served. At equal distances on the side are long stands with smaller refreshments for the less hungry—coffee and tea in tumblers, great cakes of snowy whiteness, moulded into the forms of fishes, &c., and here and there that peculiar feature of Russia, the tea-urn, a grand, shining brass machine with a charcoal fire inside, that sends forth volumes of steam like the panting locomotive without. The appetite appeased, every body lights a cigarette (Russian ladies too) and walks up and down the wide platform until the bell sounds. This sort of thing is repeated so frequently, and the Russian ladies eat so much, and smoke so often, that one is inclined to wonder whether they will live to reach their destination.—*Exchange.*

THE THIMBLE.

The name of this little instrument is said to have been derived from "thumb bell," being at first thumble and afterward thimble. It is of Dutch invention, and was brought to England about the year 1605, by John Lofting, who commenced its manufacture at Islington, near London, and pursued it with great profit and success. Formerly iron and brass were used, but latterly steel, silver and gold have taken their places. In the ordinary manufacture, thin plates of metal are introduced into a die, and then punched into shape. In Paris, gold thimbles are manufactured to a large extent. Thin sheets of sheet-iron are cut into dies of about two inches in diameter. These being heated red-hot, are struck with a punch into a number of holes, gradually increasing in depth to give them proper shape. The thimble is then trimmed, polished, and indented around its outer surface with a number of little holes, by means of a small wheel. It is then converted into steel by the cementation process, tempered, scoured, and brought to a blue color. A thin sheet of gold is then introduced into the interior and fastened to the steel by means of a polished steel mandril. Gold leaf is then applied to the outside, and attached to it by pressure, the edges being fastened in a small groove made to receive them. The thimble is then ready for use. Those made in this manner do not wear out, as so many ordinary gold thimbles do, but will last for years. The gold coating, if cut away by needles, may be easily replaced, but the steel is of an excellent quality and very durable.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MAN AND THE APE.

At a meeting of the Anthropolgical Society of Paris, a member recently gave the result of his researches on this subject. He thought that there was no reason for supposing an anatomical resemblance between man and the gorilla. As regards the brain, that of the gorilla is the lowest of the various classes of apes, since the brain does not cover the cerebellum. It is not in his size and strength that we must look for human character, but in the conformation of the hands, and just in this he differs considerably from man. The thumb is very short in the gorilla, and has no independent movement of opposition, In the orang though the thumb is shortened, it is still capable of independent bending. The fact that establishes a great relation between man and the ape is that in them the optic nerves are in direct connection with the hemispheres of the brain, whilst in the other *vertebrates*, or the animals with a backbone, their nerves reach the brain through the intervention of two small nervous bodies. But it does not follow that with equal possession of the senses there is identity in the danger of their intelligence, for though the senses are subservient to the operations of the intellect, it cannot be said they produce it. If we place man by the side of the ape, it is only as an animal. Man is a being apart, just as all other vertabrata must be separated, as they cannot be considered as having originated from each other.

AN EXTINCT FAMILY.

It is a curious fact that there are no known descendants of Christopher Columbus left on earth. He had two sons, one of whom, Don Diego, rose to distinction as an admiral, and the other, Fernando, as a scholar. Fernando was a great traveler. He not only thrice visited America, but subsequently traversed the whole of Europe and almost every accessible portion of Asia and Africa. He appears to have been a profound scholar and a thoroughly good man. In his will he stipulated that his library, containing twenty thousand volumes, which he gave to the Cathedral of Seville, should be free to the people, and it is so to this day. From books in this collection the late Washington Irving obtained a considerable portion of the information on which his "Life of Columbus" was founded. The following quaint epitaph, almost obliterated by time, appears upon the tablet which marks the site of his tomb: "What doth it profit me to have sprinkled the whole world with my sweat; to have three times crossed to the new world discovered by my father; to have embellished the shores of the tranquil Guadalquiver and preferred my simple tastes rather than riches: or that I have assembled round thee the divinities from the source of the Castalia and offer to thee riches gathered by Ptolemy; if, 'passing in silence over this stone thou should'st fail to address a single salution to may father's memery, or to myself a slight rememberance?"

IF you would not fall into sin, do not sit by the door of temptation.

OUR OWN LITTLENESS.

Astronomy is the most humbling of all the sciences. Its very essence is humiliation for the proud thoughts of vain man. In other sciences the more we know the greater we pride ourselves—the higher seems to rise our place in creation. But in astronomy advancing knowledge is but an increasing revelation of the vastness of the surrounding universe and of the mighty existences for ever circling in shining courses through space, compared with which, earth is but a tiny pebble among the boulders of the sea shore. And if this be the case of earth, then what is man, her puny denizen, but as a mere dust grain in the universe—his presence or absence alike unnoted and uncared for by the host of vast worlds ever rolling through space in their shining circling courses? The astronomer of the present day must echo the thought of the inspired singer of Israel, who had often watched by night on the hills of Judea, as, contrasting our littleness with the greatness of Jehovah's care, he exclaimed: "When I consider the heavens, the work of Thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which Thou hast ordained—What is man, that Thou art mindful of *him*!"—*Belgravia Magazine.*

EXPRESSION OF THE EYEBROWS.

The eyebrows are a part of the face but little noticed, though in disclosing the real sentiments of the mind scarcely any other features of the face can come into competition. In vain the most prudent female imposes silence on her tongue; in vain she tries to compose her face and eyes: a single moement of the eye-brows instantly discloses what is passing in her soul.—Placed upon the skin, and attached to muscles which move them in every direction, the eyebrows are obedient, in consequence of their extreme mobility, to the slightest internal impulses. There majesty, pride, vanity, severity, kindness, the dull and gloomy passions, and the passions soft and gay, are alternately depicted. "The eye brows alone," said Lavater, the prince of physiognomists, "often give the positive expression of the character." "Part of the soul," says Pliny the elder, "reside in the eyebrows, which move at the command of the will." Le Brun, in his treatise on the passions, says, "that the eyebrows are the equivocal interpreters of the emotions of the heart, and of the affections of the soul."

A ROYAL REPROOF.—Two of the English princesses went lately into a room where a servent was polishing a stove grate, and insisted on helping her. After getting possession of the brushes, they polished the woman's face instead of the grate. The servant was ready to sink with confusion, for she could not leave the apartment without encountering Prince Albert. He was astonished to see so dirty an object emerging from his rooms, and inquired the meaning of it. The servant reluctantly told him. It soon reached the ears of the queen, and she was seen crossing the court, leading the two princesses by the hand, towards the servants' quarters. Her majesty sought out the woman, made her daughters ask her pardon, and sent them at once to the nearest millinary and dress establishment, to purchase a complete outfit—dress, bonnet, shawl, gloves, &c., and present them to the servant in lieu of the dress they had spoiled. The articles were purchased with their own money, and consequently their supply of it was curtailed materially, but this they said they did not care for in the least—in fact, it rather pleased them than otherwise—it was only asking the woman's pardon they didn't like.

MISSPENT EVENINGS.—The boy who spends an hour of each evening lounging idly on a street corner, wastes in the course of a single year three hundred and sixty-five precious hours, which, if applied to study, would familiarize him with the rudiments, at least, of almost any of the familiar sciences. If in addition to the wasting of an hour each evening he spends five cents for a cigar, which is usually the case, the amount thus worse than wasted, would pay for four of the leading magazines of the country. Think how much precious time and good money you are wasting, and for what? The gratification afforded by the lounge on the corner or by the cigar is not only temporary, but positively hurtful. You acquire idle and wasteful habits, which will cling to you with each succeeding year. You may in after life shake them off; but the probabilities are that habits thus formed in early life will remain with you till your dying day. Be cautioned then in time, and resolve that as the hour spent in idleness is gone forever; you will improve each passing one, and thereby fit yourselves for usefulness and happiness.

A SLAVE DEALER'S EXECUTION.—A writer in the *Atlantic*, referring to the execution of Gordon, the slave trader, says: Whatever Gordon's life may have been worth to him or to his friends, I think this country put it to a very good use when she hanged him. A storm of protest was made against his death. Twenty-five thousand people petitioned Abraham Lincoln to spare that man's life, and Abraham Lincoln refused. Gordon was hanged. Through the little ports and big ports of the United States it was known that a slave trader had been hanged. And when that was known, the American slave trade ended. All up and down little African rivers, that you never heard the names of it was known that an American slave trader had been hanged; and cowardly pirates trembled and brave seamen cheered when they heard it. Mothers of children thanked such gods as they knew how to thank; and slaves shut up in barracoons, waiting for their voyage, got signal that something had happened which was to give them freedom. That something was that Gordon was hanged. So far that little candle threw its beams.

THERE is nothing better than to keep your balance. It is a good keepsake—alike for your own sake as for other people's. This applies to head, heart, and—legs. You always know where to find the man or woman who is balanced.

TO CURE A FELON.—When

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 11, 1868.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

We learn that the Pennsylvania Central Rail road has effected the consolidation with its own line of its two main Western connecting routes, viz: the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago and the Pittsburg, Cincinnatti and St. Louis Roads. This gives the Pennsylvania Central Company a direct and continuous line of 1000 miles from Philadelphia to St. Louis, in the very heart of the Mississippi valley, and also a direct line of 823 miles from Philadelphia to Chicago the great grain mart of the nation, or rather of the world. These connections give the Central company a vast advantage over any other railroad company of the country and if liberally managed will be of immense value to Philadelphia and State at large. But all depends on the spirit in which the whole line is controlled. If, as heretofore, the increased advantage and power here gained are to be devoted alone to either pouring dividends into the greedy coffers of the company or increasing and extending its already vast power, Pennsylvania will have reason to curse the day on which this new link in her chain of railroad bondage was forged and added to her burthen of wrong. If it is true as we stated some months ago that the Central company has obtained the control of one of the Pacific routes across Missouri from St. Louis, it can certainly find time now to give a little attention to the interests of the State to which it owes not only its power but its very existence. For years the Central road has, as far as money and legislation combined enabled it, done all in its power to prevent the building of roads necessary to the development of the resources of the State, unless they could be made subservient to its own selfish interests. Southern Pennsylvania is thus debarred to day from the development of her immense mineral, manufacturing and agricultural resources by the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville Railroad company. This company was chartered, surveys were made and filed in the office at Harrisburg, and for a blind a few workmen were put upon a single point in the line, all for the purpose of occupying the route and keeping other companies from building a road that could not be controlled in the interest of the Central company. Will the policy of the company be changed now and will the road be built as a certain oracle in the *Railroad and Mining Register* predicted a couple years ago? We don't believe it ever was or is now intended to build the road. For this reason we have urged and still urge our people to turn their attention to building a road that will give them direct communication with Baltimore and Pittsburgh via the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. We are loath to desert Philadelphia and our own State, but as long as Philadelphia continues to nurture the Central monopoly, which like a vampyre fattens upon the life blood of the rest of our State, we shall be constrained to look elsewhere for assistance in developing our own resources. We shall hail with joy a change of policy on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, but we have small hope of such a change ever occurring.

26,000 NEGRO VOTES.—Should Congress force "manhood suffrage" upon the States, 26,000 negroes in Pennsylvania will become voters—enough to control every election hereafter—thus subjugating over 600,000 white men to the will of 26,000 negroes. Will that be negro equality or white degradation.—*Huntingdon Monitor.*

Our Democratic cotemporaries still profess to have a holy horror of their negro bugbear. To calm their fears it may be well enough to state that fear seems to have terribly magnified the danger, as, instead of 26,000 negroes who would be eligible as voters in case a reckless Republican Government should restore them to their ancient privileges as freemen, there would not likely be more than from 9,000 to 12,000. The census of 1860 showed a colored population in Pennsylvania of about 56,000; in the regular proportion of one voter to every six of the population this would give 9,333 negro votes. It is very uncertain whether the negro population increased or decreased during the war, but supposing it to have increased 50 per cent we would only have about 14,000 voters. Now the fears of our Democratic cotemporary must have been terribly excited when he saw in imagination even 14,000 poor ignorant negroes *subjugating* 600,000 white men comprising the rich and educated of the land. Truly there must be some mistake, we are usually told by our Democratic brethren that the negro is poor, weak and ignorant, yet if 14,000 are able to subjugate 600,000 whites, they must be men of very extraordinary ability, physical, mental and pecuniary. Negroes voted in Pennsylvania from the Revolutionary war down to 1836 and history records, during that time, no instance of white degradation, negro equality nor negro tyrranny and we believe the white race in Pennsylvania is perfectly able to defend itself now against any twelve thousand negroes that can be scared up. We counsel our friend in his great trepidation to keep cool as we firmly believe that the white race in Pennsylvania is as able to take care of itself now as in any past time.

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT. The complete failure of Democratic arithmetic will be shown in a few days by the official report of the secretary of the Treasury. Notwithstanding the extraordinary figuring up of the public finances, by Delmar and other Democratic worthies, by which they tried to make it appear that the debt was increasing under the retrenchment laws passed by a Republican congress last winter, it turns out that the forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury will show a reduction of $35,624,102,82 from Nov. 1, 1867 to Nov. 1, 1868. This will leave room for still further reduction of taxes this winter wherever they are found oppressive or interfering with our industrial interests. Let the Republican majority in Congress persevere in the good work so well begun last winter and the people of the whole country will have reason to be thankful that they have put their faith in a party that redeems its pledges.

THE political and financial circles in the united States were greatly excited on Saturday last by a false report of the death of Louis Napoleon. Everybody was on the *qui vive* to know what course things would take in France and the general excitement and suspense only died away when the telegraph gave the assurance that Napoleon was still alive and well. The canard seems to have originated among some Wall street gamblers in order to affect the Gold market.

IT is understood that Jenckes's Civil Service Bill is growing in favor and is likely to receive the early attention of the present session of Congress. Its passage will be one more step by the Republican party in the pathway of honest reform.

JOHN CESSNA.

Inasmuch as the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this article was, during the recent canvass, selected to represent the Sixteenth district of this State in the Forty-first Congress, and that after a most fierce and determined effort made by the Opposition throughout the country to circumvent the will of the people, it may not be regarded as inappropriate at this juncture to lay before our readers a brief history of this object of Democratic hatred. To show how bent on accomplishing their purpose were his enemies, we need only to advert to the fact that through them the grossest frauds were perpetrated; by them lavish sums of money were indiscriminately bestowed upon the susceptible, and such shining lights as General Francis P. Blair, candidate for Vice President; John T. Hoffman of New York, E. F. Pillsbury of Maine, and Governor Swann of Maryland were brought into the district to compass his defeat. Yet by his herculean energy, aided by his constant friends, he was triumphantly elected, despite the corruptest chicanery and the bitterest calumny of an unscrupulous foe.

Mr. Cessna is yet a comparatively young man, and although an indefatigable student, having been actively engaged in the duties of an arduous profession, yet he is to-day possessed of as much strength and vitality as any man in the whole country. He, like multitudes of our great men, has risen from the commonest walks of life, his father having been a very plain farmer, residing in Bedford county. Having a family of twelve children, owing to his limited means he was unable to educate any of his children at that time, except the subject of our sketch, and much of this was due to the son's own perseverance. He affords a bright and encouraging example to every young man in this republican country who is struggling with poverty, and proves forcibly that

"Divesne prisco natus ab Inacho
Nil interest, an pauper et infima
De gente,"

by his own efforts shall he rise to honor and success. Mr. Cessna graduated in the year 1842, at Marshall College, at that time located at Mercersburg, Pa., and then, as now, under the care of that eminent scholar, John W. Nevin, D. D. After his collegiate course, he was for a time tutor of the Latin language in that institution, and then gave abundant promise of a brilliant career, and truly imbued his friends with "*les reves prophetiques du genie naissant.*" He then returned to his home in Bedford to complete the study of the law, which he had previously begun under the late Hon. S. M. Barclay. He was duly admitted to the bar in 1845, and from that time has been actively engaged in the trial of important causes in his own and the adjoining counties. His quick perception to grasp the vital points in a case, his intimate knowledge of human nature, his unflagging zeal, skill, and knowledge of the law, and his devotion to the interest of his client, have given him a prominent standing in his profession, and a most lucrative practice.

Whilst he ranks amongst the ablest lawyers of the Commonwealth, yet it is in the field of politics that he excels and most delights. In the autumn of 1849 he was chosen to the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and having been returned he was selected Speaker, though one of the youngest members of that body. He subsequently, in 1861-2, served two terms, again filling the position of Speaker, and was confessedly one of the ablest parliamentarians in the State, receiving a unanimous testimonial from *ninety-eight* members of both parties voting.

He was a member of the Cincinnati Convention of 1856, that nominated James Buchanan to the Presidency. He was also a member of the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions of 1860, was chairman of the Committee on Organization and Rules, and was the author of the "anti-unit" rule, by which minorities of delegations were permitted to vote as they saw fit, and by the adoption of which some thirty six votes were added to the strength of Stephen A. Douglas in that convention. He had ever been an active member of the Democratic party, was in 1858 an anti-Lecompton Democrat, and in 1860, as we have seen, supported Stephen A. Douglas; but at the breaking out of the slave holders' rebellion, like his trusted and beloved leader, and with such Democrats as Dix, Dickinson, Stanton, Logan, Butler and a host of others whose patriotic record fills the brightest pages of our war history, he favored a vigorous prosecution of the war, and believed in summoning every power invested by the Constitution in the Government for the overthrow of armed treason. At length, in 1864, he delivered an address at Lancaster, Pa., before the alumni of Franklin and Marshall College, his theme on that occasion being, "Shall the Republic still live!" In the course of this oration, which was published and commented upon by the leading journals throughout the country, he administered a terrible rebuke to that portion of the Democratic party in the North which was known to be in sympathy with the Southern leaders. He all the time had an unwavering faith in the perpetuity of our Government and the preservation of our free institutions, and never doubted but that like the fabled phœnix, which is said to have risen out of its own ashes, we would come forth from the crucial fires of the rebellion a purer, fairer, nobler nation. He ardently supported the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, and greatly contributed to the support of the Union party during that ever memorable campaign. In 1865, on motion of that great statesman, Thaddeus Stevens, Mr. Cessna was chosen chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, and by his consummate tact and ability, the Union majority was greater than at any previous election, except that of 1860. He has been frequently spoken of in connection with the office of Governor, and would be well qualified to discharge the duties incumbent upon the Chief Executive. In private life Mr. Cessna is noted for his social qualities and generous hospitality, and many a young man toiling up the steeps of Parnassus has he gladdened by pecuniary assistance. He is strictly temperate, scrupulously exact and punctual in all his engagements, and his whole character, pure as snow and chaste as ice, has sweetly rounded out his life in deeds of charity.

He is an eloquent, forcible speaker, possessing a logical, analytical mind, and style freed from any excess of imagery—plain and perspicuous. Such in fine is a brief *resume* of the history and character of one of the representative men of Pensylvania, who is destined to act a conspicious part in the future annals of our country.—*The Press.*

THE third session of the Fortieth Congress began on monday the 7th inst, at noon. The Reports of the various Departments are all prepared and with the message of the President will appear in a few days.

THE revolution in Cuba still progresses and there is reason to believe that the prospects for the insurgents are decidedly favorable.

THE Government of England is again in the hands of the liberals. Disraeli has resigned and Gladstone has been appointed Prime Minister. John Bright has been asked to accept a seat in the Queen's Cabinet, but it is doubtful if he will accept it. Disraeli will take the leadership of the Tories in the new Parliament. He is a bold, daring but unscrupulous politician. Gladstone is a Statesman, and undoubtedly the first man in England. In learning he has no compeer among English Statesmen except J. Stuart Mill, he is a successful financier, and as a party leader a man of convictions, who has a profound science in his policy and knows no expediency but right. The possession of such men as Gladstone is a boon to any country. We wish him success in conducting the Government onward in the way of liberal progress.

THERE will in all probability be an effort made during the present session of Congress to introduce legislation looking to the placing under government control our system of Telegraphs and railways. It is to be hoped that it will at least awaken the corporations that now control them to the necessity of reforming some of the many abuses to which the public is now compelled to submit. The people are beginning to demand that railroads and telegraph companies be made the servants of the public, as they should be, instead of the public being made their slaves.

LEADING men of Virginia are petitioning Congress to continue the Freedmen's Bureau there as a measure of absolute necessity for the protection of the blacks until the Reconstruction of the state can be accomplished. In Texas and Mississippi they are feeling the same want and are likely to make a Semilar petition.

THE NEW YORK CITY Charter election took place on the 1st. inst, A. Oakley Hall, Democrat was elected Mayor by about 54,000 majority. A large number of arrests were for attempted illegal voting.

The Farce at Richmond.

There *was* a time, not very long since, when the greater number of the American People would not listen to truth or reason with regard to the doings of their Government in the case of Jefferson Davis, and when *prudent* journals told them what they liked rather than what was true. We judge that time has passed, or is near its end, since we find the following article conspicuously printed in *The Sun.*

THE CASE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS—SHOULD THE GOVERNMENT DECEIVE THE PEOPLE?

Yesterday was assigned by the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, Chief-Justice Chase presiding, to hear argument in support of the motion to quash the indictment against Jefferson Davis. Mr. Charles O'Conor left this city on Tuesday evening, after being engaged through the day in the United States Circuit Court here, in order to be at Richmond in time to make the argument for the defendant. Mr. Richard H. Dana, jr., who assisted in drawing the indictment, goes all the way from Boston to maintain the instrument toward which he shares, in common with the Hon. L. H. Chandler, the honors of paternity.

It seems to us that this is a proceeding which ought not to have been taking place at Richmond yesterday. It is well known that the master spirit of the present Administration, Mr. Secretary Seward, has not intended, from the beginning, that Mr. Davis should be tried and punished; and President Johnson long ago committed himself so clearly to a promise to pardon Davis in the event of his conviction, that it would have been infamous at any time afterward to permit him to be hanged.

It was, therefore, fully determined not to hang Jeff. Davis. Why not at once have said so, and assigned the reasons? If they were good, solid, and sufficient reasons, such as ought to have influenced the Government, then they would have been satisfactory to the people, if plainly and fully stated. The men in authority at Washington appear to have thought it necessary to treat the people as incompetent to comprehend the grave reasons of State which control them in the determination of this matter. Otherwise, it might as well have been announced in the beginning that Jefferson Davis was not to be hanged; and that point having been decided, it was not going to be tried.

Very expensive lawyers have been employed to conduct the prosecution. This is no fault of the lawyers themselves, who, we suppose, have merely accepted the retainers which have been tendered to them. But it is clearly wrong on the part of the Government to keep up this solemn farce, and pay for it out of the people's money. Useless expenditures are particularly censurable at a time when every poor woman is obliged to pay double price for a box of matches on account of the Government tax. The whole business is a kind of charlatanry worthy of a mountebank.

There is another reason more imperative, and which ought to be conclusive, against the continued procrastination of the prosecution of Jefferson Davis; and that reason is, that it is done in flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States. The crimes of Jefferson Davis was that he violated that Constitution. The men in authority violate the Constitution in denying to Jefferson Davis a speedy trial; for the Constitution provides that "in *all* criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial." The prosecution of Jefferson Davis is a criminal prosecution, and is included in the term "*all* criminal prosecutions;" and Jefferson Davis has not enjoyed the right to a speedy trial, and the Constitution has been violated in his case. If he was to be tried, he should have been tried long ago; and if he was to be hanged at all, he should have been hanged long before this time.

The only really important question in the case is, whether a leader of a rebellion can be punished for treason after belligerent rights have been conceded to him. But there seems to be no disposition to raise this question in the case.

Black Suffrage in Pennsylvania.

An article in the Honesdale *Republic*, written by F. P. Penniman, Esq., gives the following account of the history and present bearing of this subject:

In 1682 William Penn promulgated "The Frame of Government" of Pennsylvania, under authority of the charter granted him by King Charles II. In this document the right of suffrage is given, without restriction, to "*the freemen* of said province."

In 1701 Penn granted what is known as the "Charter of Privileges." By this instrument the right of suffrage was broadly given to "*the freemen* of each respective county."

The first constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted in 1776. The convention that framed this instrument was presided over by Benjamin Franklin. It gave the right of suffrage to "every freeman of the full age of 21 years." The men of the Revolution, while asserting their own rights and liberties against proscription, were careful to stand fast by the cardinal idea of the political equality of all men.

In 1790 a new constitution was framed. Thos. Mifflin presided over the convention that made it. This instrument gave the right to vote to "*every freeman* over the age of 21 years."

In 1839 the Constitution was revised. John Sargeant presided over the convention. The basis of suffrage was changed, so as to include only "every *white* freeman of the age of 21 years."

For one hundred and fifty-six years black men, if black they were, voted in Pennsylvania on precisely the same condition as white men. None of the evils now predicted of black suffrage were experienced. Neither the mental or social equality of the two races was thereby established. Amalgamation, either through matrimony or without, was not encouraged. Not a black man was made Governor or Legislator. Social order was not subverted. The Government was not made by white men, for white men, but by all white men, for the benefit of all.

Murder of an Entire Family Near the Kentucky Border.

The Louisville *Courier Journal* says:

"A little over a week ago a frightful tragedy was enacted in Fentress, county, Tennessee, near the Kentucky line. There lived in that section a family composed of an old lady, some eighty years of age, and her three grandchildren—one a young lady, another a boy of twelve, and the third a small girl. In the neighborhood was a man named Logsdon, who in some way became cognizant of the fact that the old lady had in her possession a considerable amount of money, the back pay of her dead son who had been a soldier, and he resolved to secure it at all hazards. Proceeding one night to the house she occupied, Logsdon, with knife and revolver, murdered the grandmother and granddaughter and left the boy for dead also. All the money he found, however, was $75, and with this he fled. The boy, who fortunately survived, next day told the tale of the bloody work of the night, and the sheriff of Fentress county, as soon as he could be notified, started immediately in pursuit of the murderer with a warrant. He passed through Clinton county, in this State, where he was joined by the sheriff of Clinton, and together the two sheriffs made their way to Hustonville, Lincoln county. Here they captured the murderer at the house of his father, even before he had changed the clothing he wore when he committed the terrible crime, and which bore the blood-stains of cruel murder.

"It was found that Logsdon, on reaching his father's house, had sent for a heavy lock which he designed placing on the door, and that he had also sent a woman and a boy for powder, lead and caps. These parties were detained, however. It was evident he intended making a desperate resistance, but the officers experienced little or no difficulty in effecting his arrest. He was taken back to Fentress county, where he will doubtless be made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law."

Saving of Time and Space.

The Pacific Railroad will be completed by next July, and at that time there will be a continuous line of rail from New York to San Francisco—the longest in the world. A European passenger can then leave Liverpool or London and reach Yokohoma and Shanghai, by the way of New York, at least fifteen days earlier than by any other route, certainly, until they have railways through Asia, and are not troubled with the great number of transfers of freight to be made between London and China. The time given is: Liverpool to New York, ten days; New York to San Francisco, six days; and from San Francisco to Yokohoma, twenty-two days. This latter time can be cut down to eighteen days, and the trip has been made in that time. But let us call it nineteen days, and that makes thirty-five days from Liverpool to China, via New York, while the shortest time in which the trip can now be made, going eastward, is sixty days. It will be seen at once that the travel passing from Western Europe to Eastern Asia will pass over the Pacific Road. The estimates there given were made by Lieut. Gov. Bross, of Illinois, at a meeting of business men held in Chicago the other night, to consider the policy of establishing a direct trade between Chicago and the cities of Eastern Asia. He urged Chicago merchants to study at once the cost of transit of the teas, silks and spices of Japan and China over this great and new line soon to be completed; and he believed that an examination of the subject would show that the goods could be got from Asia to Chicago, at first hands, at a much less cost than they can be bought in New York. His ambition for Chicago was that it should become a center of trade, and a point of distribution for the traffic of the entire Mississippi Valley.

DISASTER ON THE OHIO RIVER.

Steamboat Collision.—100 Lives Lost.

Dec. 7th the telegraph brings the sad story of a terrible disaster on the Ohio river, caused by the collision of two steamers, the American and the United States, both mail boats, on Friday night last. The collision is attributed to a mistake in giving the signals required by passing boats. The United States had a quantity of petroleum on deck, to which fire was in some way communicated, and in a few moments both boats were enveloped in flames, and finally entirely destroyed. The loss of life was terrible, the lowest estimate placing it at seventy-five, and others at over one hundred. On board the United States nearly all the female passengers were either bureed to death or jumped overboard and were drowned.

THE Supreme Court of California deserve credit for their prompt decision in the matter of the contest over the elector Hoffman. The informality in the printing of his name on the ticket, they say, does not invalidate his election. This disposes of the quirk of the Secretary of State, who refused to sign his certificate. Concerning such matters the Democratic party have ever been mean'y precise. The law does not insist upon that refined accuracy which never admits of mistake. Suppose John Swifflestein makes six promissory notes on the same day to the same or separate persons, and, being ignorant or careless, signs his name as above written on one, on another, Hans Swifflestein; on another, John Swifflestein; on another, John Swifflestien; on another, John Swifflestein, and on another, John Swifflestein. He pays on the first, but refuses to pay on all the rest. His name is not common, and there may be none or few like it, especially in the vicinity. How long do you think the court would sustain his refusal to pay on account of the inaccuracy? Not a moment. Such is the law in cases of slight errors in names on tickets, which the Secretary of State of California doubtless now, or if he did not, let him learn of the Supreme Court.

FROM Lieutenant General Sherman and General Sheridan we have an official account of the recent engagement of a portion of the latter's force, under General Custer, with several bands of hostile Indians in Indian Territory, in which the latter were severely punished. Sherman says that Sheridan has had "a good initiation," and that "his presence will give assurance that the troops will act with energy and that nothing will be done but what is right." General Sheridan states that General Custer and his command, to whom "the highest credit is due," on the 27th ult. surprised several bands of Indians, captured the entire camp, killing the Chief and over one hundred warriors. All the Indians' stock, ammunition, arms, lodges, robes, and fifty-three women and children, were also captured. Sheridan says that if he can get one or two more good blows at the enemy, there will be no more Indian troubles in his department.

THE terms of office of twenty-two members of the Senate will expire on the fourth of March next, namely, Bayard, of Delaware, Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, Chandler of Michigan, Conness, of California, Dixon, of Connecticut, Doolittle, of Wisconsin, Edmunds, of Vermont, (re-elected), Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Henderson, of Missouri, Hendricks, of Indiana, Morgan, of New York, Morrill, of Maine, Patterson, of Tennessee, Ramsay, of Minnesota, Sprague of Rhode Island, (re-elected), Stewart, of Nevada, Sumner, of Massachusetts, Tipton, of Nebraska, Van Winkle, of West Virginia, Welch, of Florida, Whyte of Maryland and Wade, of Ohio.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE OF CALICO.—The calico interest of the United States is an important one. The total product of printed goods in 1826 was about 3,000,000 yards. In 1836 it reached 120,000,000. In 1855 there were twenty-seven print works in the United States, which produced in the aggregate 350,000,000 yards per year. This amount at an average of ten cents per yard, was worth $35,000,000. In 1854 our exports of printed goods amounted to $3,000,000. Our imports of printed cottons in 1856 reached $19,110,752. Our exports in 1857 were only $1,785,685 worth. The total production of printed goods in 1860, according to the census of that year, was $7,748,644. There are 6,000,000 cotton spindles now in operation in the United States, of which over 2,000,000 are running on cloths for printing, and produce 450,000,000 yards.

THE exportable surplus of the cotton crop of the United States for the present year is now estimated at $125,000,000 in gold; which is near to the average from 1855 to 1860. This fact indicates how rapidly the Southern States are recovering from the losses inflicted on them by the Rebellion.

New Advertisements.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and public speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does CURE, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from the torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all around the world.

Price, $1 per bottle.

4decly B. F. HARRY, Agent.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER

Is now publishing a New Serial Story, to run through a large part of the next volume, entitled

"MR. BROWNING'S PARISH."

All New Subscribers will get the Story complete.

We send Grover & Baker's $55 Sewing Machine for 18 New subscribers.

In order to introduce the OBSERVER to new readers and new circles of influence, we make the following liberal offers for

NEW SUBSCRIBERS:

We will send the Observer for one year to

2 subscribers, one or both being new, for			$6 00
3	"	two or all	for 8 00
4	"	three or all "	for 10 00

Or, to any person sending us FIVE or more NEW subscribers, we will allow one dollar commission on each.

Send by check, draft, or Post-office order. Sample copies and circulars sent free.

Terms, $3.50 a year, in advance.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., & Co.,
20nov2t 37 Park Row, New York.

THE HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY

A BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES.

Rev. JOSEPH WAUGH, A. M., Principal.
CARL F. KOLBE, Prof. Music, French, German.
COMPETENT ASSISTANTS in other departments.

None but EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSCESSFUL TEACHERS are employed in this institution.

Healthful and Beautiful Location.

Superb Building.

Near to the various Churches.
Gas and Water in the Building.
SESSION OPENS JANUARY 13, 1869.
20nov3mos.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, to all persons, not to tresspass on any of their respective properties, or any property in their care or possession, by lease or otherwise, by hunting, fishing, pilfering, or in any manner whatever, as (if caught) they will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law, without respect to person. Any person or persons caught on any of the above named properties, with gun, dogs, game, or anything pertaining to tresspass, shall be taken as evidence.

Thomas Rose, sr., Daniel Swartzwelter, Jacob Pennell, John Pennell, Isaac Blankley, P. V. Redinger, Geo. W. Shafer, Joseph Morse, B. B. Steckman, H. J. Means, G. W. Means, Jonathan Perin, A. J. Steckman & B. F. Pennell, D. F. Means, John Morris. 18sep3m*

THE FARMERS' BOOK.

140 beautiful and useful illustrations. 750 octavo pages. Showing just what every farmer wants to know:

HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY.

Send for circular giving full descriptions.

FARMERS! FARMER'S SONS!

Experienced Book Agents and others, wanted to take this book to every Farmer in every community. Business permanent. Pays from $150 to $200 per month according to experience and ability. Address, J. HEER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or t. Louis, Mo. 21aug6m

WINDOW SASH!

WINDOW SASH!

I have established an agency for the sale of WINDOW SASH and PANEL DOORS, at JOHN DAVIDSON'S, in Bedford, where persons can at all times be supplied with the different sizes now in use, or by sending their orders to me at Shanksville, Somerset county, Pa., they will receive prompt attention.

JOSIAH J. WALKER.

May 29:6m

ABRAHAM BLACKBURN'S ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Abraham Blackburn, late of Napier township, in said county, to the undersigned residing in said township. That those having claims on said estate are notified to present them for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE W. BLACKBURN,
AUG. F. BLACKBURN,
30oct Executors.

BLOODY RUN MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra ap119:1y.

HENDERSON'S

FRESH GROUND EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,

on hand and for sale by

16octly G. R. OSTER & CO.

CHEAP PAINTING.

COST OF LEAD.

100 lbs. of PECORA CO'S. COLORED PAINTS, (costing $12½,) will Paint as much as 250 lbs. of Lead and WEAR LONGER. For particulars address S. BOWEN, Sec'y, 150 North 4th St., Philadelphia.
18sep3m

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement, between Directors and Teachers, Checks, Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bonds of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

BUY YOUR CLOTHING OF

4dec3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

EVERYBODY can be accommodated with WALL PAPER at the Inquirer Book Store.

ALL THE DAILY PAPERS for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Books.

INQUIRER BOOK STORE,

The following is a catalogue of our Miscellaneous Books, which we print for the benefit of our friends who cannot get to town to see us, we will send *post-paid* to any address any of the following works, on receipt of price. Any work wanted, not in our list, we will order on the shortest notice:

Name,	*Price.*
Father Tom and the Pope	$ .50
Proverpial Philosophy, Tupper,	1.25
Hawthorne's Twice Told Tales, two vols. 1.50 each	3.00
Bryant's Poems	1.50
Halleck's Poems	1.50
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Holmes	1.00
Longfellow's Poems complete	1.50
Alfred Tennyson's Poems complete	1.50
Whittier's Poems complete	1.00
Dicken's Works Illustrated—	
Little Dorrit	1.50
Pendennis	1.50
The Newcomes	1.75
Martin Chuzzlewit, (Dickens)	1.50
Hliver Twist Italy & Notes "	1.50
Bleak House "	1.50
David Copperfield "	1.50
Pickwick Papers "	1.50
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Nicholas Nickleby "	1.50
Our Mutual Friend "	1.50
Barnaby Rudge "	1.50
Domby & Son "	1.50
The Last Days of Pompeii, (Bulwer)	1.50
The Caxtons, "	1.50
Rich and Humble, (Oliver Optic)	1.35
Watch and Wait "	1.35
In School and Out "	1.35
Hope and Have "	1.35
Haste and Waste "	1.35
The Starry Flag "	1.35
Famous Boys and How they became Great Men	2.00
Fables of Æsop, illustrated	1.25
Gulliver's Travels, illustrated	1.25
Fighting Joe, Optic	1.50
The Young Lieutenant, "	1.50
Shamrock and Thistle "	1.50
The Red Cross "	1.50
Young America Abroad "	1.50
Edgar's Crusades and Crusaders	2.50
Robinson Crusoe	1.80
German Fairy Land, Anderson	1.25
Rainbows for Children	2.25
Hints for the Nursery	1.25
Miller's Nursery Picture book,	1.50
Child's Picture Play Book	1.50
The Young Man's Friend	1.65
Poems, by J. G. Saxe,	2.50
Undine	1.25
Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, by S. Baring Gould	1.50
Jean Ingelow's Poems, 2 vol. at $2,	4.00
The Spanish Gypsy,	1.75
The Tent on the Beach, Whittier,	1.50
Homespun or Five and Twenty Years Ago	1.75
The Guardian Angel, O. W. Holmes	2.00
Country Living and Country Thinking	2.00
The Chimney Corner, by Mrs. Stowe	1.50
The Denounced or Last Baron of Crana,	1.50
The Croppy a Tale of the Irish Rebellion	1.50
The Boyne Water,	1.50
The Peep O'Day and Crohoore of the Billhook	1.50
Queer Little People, by M. B. Stowe	1.50
The Lord Mayor of London, Ainsworth,	1.00
Arabian Nights Entertainments	2.00
New Miscellanies, by Chas. Kingsley	1.50
Artemus Ward, His Book	1.50
Looking Around, A. S. Roe,	1.50
Ekkoes from Kentucky, by Petroleum V Nasby	1.60
Favorite Authors	3.50
Grimm's Goblins	2.00
Kathrina, Holland	1.50
Bitter Sweet "	1.50
Titcomb's Letters "	1.50
Coming Wonders expected between 1867 and 1875, by Baxter	1.00
Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby	1.75
Good Company	3.50
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Three English Statesman, Pym, Cromwell and Pitt, by Goldwin Smith	1.50
Reveries of a Bachelor	1.50
Lady of the Lake	1.75
The Early Dawn	1.75
The Lovers Dictionary	3.50
Bench and Bar	2.50
The Merchant of Berlin, by Muhlbach	2.00
Henry the Eighth and his Court "	2.00
Berlin and Sans-Souci "	2.00
Frederick the Great and his Court "	2.00
Waiting for the Verdict	2.00
Louisa of Prussia and her Times	2.00
Frederick the Great and his Family	2.00
Joseph the Second and his Court	2.00
Luther's Table Talk	2.00
Gustavus Adolphus	1.00
American Songster (cloth)	50
Home Songster	50
Sailor Boys Songster	50
World of New Negro Songs	50
The Exile of Erin's Songster	50
Letter Writer	60
Boys and Girls Pet Library	$1.25
Young People's Library	70
Good Girls Library	75
The Goloshes of Fortune	75
Grand Father Goose's Melodies	75
January, February, March, April and May, by Rose Morton, each,	85
Jay's Family Prayers	90
Cedar Brook Stories	65
Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul by Philip Dodridge	75
Byron's Poetical Works	2.00
Thinks I to myself, and Peter Wilkins	1.25
Good Boys Library	75
London Apprentice	75
Charles Linn	75
My Friendly Family	75
Swiss Basket Maker	75
Every Day Duty	75
Martyr of Vilvorde	75
Lyrics of Life	1.00
Songs for all Seasons	1.00
Household Poems	1.00
Humorous Poems	1.00
National Lyrics each	75
Rollo Books each	75
Experiments	75
Fire	75
Sky	75
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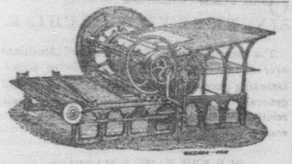
Talk	75
Cousins in Ohio (Howit)	1.25
Gabriel of Wicknor Wood "	1.25
Books of Fables Baldwin	1.25
Book of Animals Parley	1.25
Stories from English History	1.50
Stories from Ancient "	1.50
Stories from History	1.50
Stories from Modern History	1.50
Pioneer Series	1.50
Stories of the Patriarchs	1.50
Stories of the Creation	1.50
Soldiers of the Bible	1.50
Tales of a Grand Father (Household edition,) six vols, each	1.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 11, 1868.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael Diehl, and J. J. Noble. *Steward*—Samuel Deffebaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Roamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—A. J. Sansom.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John M. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Harris.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.

Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.

Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.

Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

Post No. 102, *G. A. R.* meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

People from every part of the county buy more or less in Bedford, therefore every business man who is wide awake and advertizes liberally wants to reach as many as possible of the people of the county. The INQUIRER has the largest circulation of any paper in the county, and is therefore the best advertising medium in the county. Business men can note the fact.

Local Affairs.

HON. WILLIAM T. DAUGHERTY, of this place died suddenly on Tuesday afternoon the 8th inst.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for cheap and good books of every kind.

AT latest accounts the travel on the Pike is stopped on account of the drifts. The Wind is still very high and were it not for the crust on the snow the roads would be much worse.

INITIAL paper of the best quality for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

LOST.—The December number of Blackwood's magazine for 1867 and the January number for 1868. We lent these two numbers to some friend to whom we will be much obliged for their prompt return to the INQUIRER Office.

BUY your School, books at the INQUIRER Book, Store.

OYSTERS AND ICE CREAM can be had at the Court House on Friday evening. The Good Templar Lodge will have the festival, and the proceeds are for the benefit of their organization.

PERSONS in want of any of the leading magazines, whether home or foreign, for the coming year can obtain them by leaving their orders at the INQUIRER Book Store.

A RUN OFF.—One day last week, the fast team belonging to Daniel Cessna, became frightened and ran off, one of them running against a tree and killing itself instantly. They were hitched to a wagon, and were not under Dan's eye when the thing occurred.

HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. Many persons in this county subscribed for and obtained the first volume of this History and the agent never returned to deliver the second. All persons wishing to complete the work by obtaining the second volume can obtain it or the complete work by leaving their orders at the INQUIRER Book Store. tf

AN elegant assortment of Albums, Hymn books, Bibles, and miscellaneous books, for Christmas, at the INQUIRER Book Store.

BALLOU'S MAGAZINE.—The January number of this excellent monthly is received. The table of contents embraces several finely-illustrated articles, including "A Happy New Year," by Mr. Shillaber, and six cuts illustrative of the "Humors of a Political Campaign," together with choice stories and fine poems by such writers as August Bell, Jane G. Austin, James Franklin Fitts, and a new serial for young folks by the popular Horatio Alger, Jr. Terms, $1.50. Elliott, Thomas & Talbot, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

IN JAIL.—One Jacob Dean, who had been appropriating other people's things to his own use, was arrested the other day by Constable Harris. It appears that the accused had in the first place taken a horse, and not being able to dispose of him, returned him to the owner's stable or field and started with the bridle. He offered to sell it to a man who recognized it, and made information against him, which led to his arrest. Times are getting hard now and this is no doubt one of the above "bird's" sharp tricks to secure boarding and lodging for the winter.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ADJOURNED COURT.—At the Adjourned Court last week, Judge Rowe presiding, the cases tried and disposed of were as follows:

Solomon Dicken vs Moses Dicken's Executor—Feigned Issue—Dec. 1 1868 Jury finds for Defendant.

William Rodgers vs The Riddlesburg Coal & Iron Co.—Ejectment—Dec. 2, 1868, Jury find for Defendant.

Simon Walter *et al.* vs Joseph Helsel *et al.* Ejectment. Dec. 3, 1868, Jury find for Plaintiffs.

Fredalin Smith *et al.* vs John Cavender *et al.* Ejectment, Dec. 3, 1868, Jury find for Defendants

Valentine Steckman's Committee vs Daniel Harshberger, Summons in Assumpsit, Dec. 5, 1868, Verdict for Plaintiff for $211,16.

David Over vs G. W. Rupp, *et al.* Summons in Assumpsit, Dec. 5, 1868 Jury find for Plaintiff the sum of $1292.52.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

THE following article from the Scientific American, contains so much good and correct advice as to the best mode of burning coal, and economizing fuel, that we publish it for the benefit of our readers:

SOME SUGGESTIONS ON THE BURNING OF COAL.—The season when closed windows and doors and glowing coal fires have superseded well-aired apartments has arrived, and as the price of fuel has increased, any methods of preventing the waste of so necessary and valuable a commodity must be useful. We give, therefore, a few brief suggestions, drawn from experience, in regard to the care of ranges, heaters, cooking and parlor stoves, and grates.

It is a false economy to be chary of the use of kindling for anthracite fires. Charcoal is probably the best kindler, but it is not always to be obtained, and then, is costly. In this and other cities, kindling wood, of pine, sawed short—five or six inches in length—and split fine, is sold in convenient little bundles, one or two of which is sufficient to start an anthracite fire for any household purpose. It may be obtained also in barrels or boxes, or in quantity. In the country these conveniences do not exist, but every householder prepares his own kindling. One great mistake in its preparation is in not cutting it short enough or splitting it fine enough. More heat can be obtained by using fine than coarse kindling. This preparation is to the stove, what mastication is to the stomach, an assistant to combustion or digestion, in this case convertible terms.

After the kindling is lighted, it should be allowed to burn until it is all enveloped in a light blaze and portions have become live coals before a particle of coal is put on. If the coal is heaped upon the unignited wood the process of combustion is delayed by cooking, and much of the carbon that would otherwise produce heat is carried off in the form of dense smoke or is deposited or held as carbonic acid gas, the greatest enemy to inflammability. Most persons have seen this when an apparently well-kindled fire has been extinguished and had to be re-made.

The coal put on the kindlings should be new coal, not the screenings of a former fire; and it should be carefully spread in a thin layer. The practice of filling the fire pot or furnace will materially delay the process of combustion. In such cases we have seen an hour elapse before a bed of incandescent coal could be formed sufficient to broil a steak or a fish, or to emit any sensible heat, while with a decent draft a good coal fire, with judicious management, may be obtained in fifteen minutes.

Where a fire is kept all night, or for days and weeks together, as is now so frequently the case with base burning stoves, and even the common cylinder stove, the first thing to do in the morning is to put on fresh coal, without disturbing that in the stove, open the draft and the damper, and do no raking until the new coal is well ignited. Then the ashes may be rattled down until sparks drop through the grate. Soon as these are seen the raking should cease. Never poke a coal fire—anthracite—at the top, This rule, as military men say, is "general."

But a greater fault than any other and a very common one is chocking a fire by piling on a grate or filling up a stove with coal when the fire is low. In all cases the coal should be added in moderate, even small, quantities and it should be placed or spread evenly. In some cases it is well to deposit the lumps piece by piece by hand. When dumped on in masses the coal wastes rapidly without giving out heat, a large proportion of the carbon escaping up the chimney in the form of visible soot or as thick smoke. No anthracite fire should ever be allowed to emit a visible smoke, The gases in the form of a bluish flame carry off enough of the heat producing products. It would be well if all this could be retained and consumed; but we almost despair that this will ever be an accomplished fact.

Drafts and dampers are too frequently used without intelligent reference to their respective offices. Many leave the stove doors open and close the chimney damper. The effect is, to be sure, to retard combustion but at the same time the gases evolved, finding no escape by the natural draft, are forced out into the room, poisoning the atmosphere and rendering the apartments unhealthy, inducing languor and headache. If the chimney damper is closed, or the passage to the chimney, the door or aperture above the fire should also be closed, while the draft at the bottom of the fire, or under the grate, may be opened; for if the gases escape through this opening, they will have been neutralized by passing through the fire.

In open grates the draft is frequently found to be insufficient. This is because too large a portion of the fire is exposed. A sheet of boiler plate covering a portion of the grate bottom will in many cases improve the draft, reduce the consumption of coal, and, at the same time, increase the available heat.

Some persons, especially inexperienced help, do not know how to distinguish between unconsumed or coked coal and valueless clinkers, as the former may be coated with white ashes. It may be accepted as a general truth that in a grate, or stove furnace, or fire box, the clinkers, being of a semi-metallic nature, sink and the unconsumed coal be left on the top. We have found it to be economical to gather the top lumps by hand before disturbing the mass. Thus, most of the unconsumed portions will be recovered, and can be used again. In many cases this will prevent the necessity of sifting the ashes and picking out the scoria.

In sifting it is a good practice to drench the ashes in the sieve with water. Much that would otherwise be rejected will be found to be pure coal, the water washing off the coating of ashes, and exposing the "black diamonds," which are frequently in fine particles. These savings are valuable to be used when the requirements of cooking or if particularly sharp airs do not demand a brisk fire. Even the ashes that escape through the sifter, when made into a mortar with water, are serviceable. They may be used advantageously in preserving the fire in a grate, and it is surprising how much of what might be otherwise condemned as waste can be made thus to yield available heat.

Coal should be kept under cover, exposed neither to the sun, the rain, or the frost. Insensible combustion and waste by the action of the elements rapidly diminish the heat producing qualities of even the hardest anthracite coal. By some this possible waste is estimated as high as fifty per cent. This may be an exaggerated estimate, but that it is considerable the observation and experience of twenty years warrant us in confidently affirming. Even the fine dust left in the coal bin is valuable. Mixed into a mortar, as we advise with the ashes, it gives out an intense heat, greater than that of lump coal because of the more readiness with which the oxygen of the atmosphere can permeate the mass; and here we may give a few words of advice. Small sized coal is more economical than large coal, especially for household purposes, if the grate is adapted to the size, for the reason just stated. To prove this let one take a lump of anthracite as large as a man's fist, "all alive," and crack it so as to expose the interior, it will be found to be entirely black inside and undisturbed by the heat.

These practical suggestions and facts, unaccompanied by scientific reasons are submitted for the consideration of our readers. We might have given the philosophy of combustion as applied to anthracite coal, but preferred to make a few simple statements, leaving our readers to trace the truths back to their source. We are confident, however, that an observance of these rules will result in a valuable saving of coal.

SLOW COACHES.—In every community there exists a class of people who regard newspapers, railroads, steamboats and the other great improvements of the age as nuisances. They can give no reason other than that they themselves are too far behind the times to comprehend the use of such institutions. They neither patronize one nor the other of these great levers of civilization, and always studiously avoid making themselves acquainted with the outside world. These persons are to be known, as a general thing, by a certain bombastic swagger they have, endeavoring to pass a counterfeit article of gas for genuine information. They are like the Indian, forced to fall back before the enterprise of men who see merit in these things, and turn them to their own benefit. Scarcely ever known to advertise, as a natural consequence their business is limited. In time they die out; others of a different character take their places and reap the benefit of their folly. Millions have been made by a judicious use of printer's ink. The result of an advertisement may not be seen immediately, but it will show itself in time, and for one dollar invested in advertising, the advertiser will gain ten. Outside of mere selfish motives, it should be the pride of all to have in their midst a good local newspaper, one that will reflect credit on the community.

WHAT IT WOULD BUY.—Let the young man who smokes but a single cigar a day stop and count how much better investment he might make of his money. Instead of expending his thirty-five cents a week for tobacco to stupefy his brain, weaken his nerves and befoul his breath, he can purchase for the same money, each week, one of our best magazines and secure an abundant supply of the very best periodical literature of the country from which to store his mind with useful knowledge and cultivate a taste for reading, thereby fitting himself for the enjoyment of the society of the intelligent and cultivated. For the same money he may buy a copy of Webster's Dictionary unabridged, a perfect treasury of knowledge, worth a whole library of ordinary books, and have enough left to purchase the works of three or four of our best native poets as Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant, &c. Young man, throw away your cigars and tobacco and instead of wasting your money in smoke set to work to purchase a library and store your mind with useful knowledge and you will never regret the change.

THE Edinburgh Review for October, has been on our table for several days, its contents embrace Sybel's History of the French Revolution, Senior on Ireland, Hindoo Fairy Legends, Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea, Darwin on Variation of Plants and Animals, The Papacy and the French Empire, The Agricultural Labourers of England, The Spanish Gipsey, and the Expiring Parliament. The important changes now taking place in the social condition of England has awakened a higher degree of intellectual activity than has been before known for years. The best productions of the ablest minds in England on the social, moral and political issues of the day appear in the Quarterly Reviews, embracing the Edinburgh Review, London Quarterly, Westminster, and North British. No one wishing to keep up a respectable acquaintance with the great leading questions of the day by which the civilized world is agitated can do it better than by the regular perusal of these leading periodicals. They can be obtained of the Leonard Scott publishing company whose advertisement will be found in another column or of news dealers generally. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

ADVERTISING should not be neglected by the business man any more than the sowing of seed by the farmer, if a good, prosperous, profitable, active, paying business is expected. The farmer may reap without sowing, but the crop would not be the most profitable; grass and weeds would predominate. The merchant may keep from public view his goods and enterprise, and as he may have a personal acquaintance, may do a limited business. Some men may be so constituted, as to be satisfied, but the active, progressive, live, useful business man could not be content. An enterprising business man will invest his capital in an advertisement and expect a return with the same confidence as he would in his rent or in the goods he sells.—*Exchange.*

UNCLAIMED LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office, at Bedford Pa. December 1st 1868. Miss Arnels, B. F. Carn, I. Conley, James Cleaver, John Davis, Miss Catherine Diehl, John T. Dopp, Mrs Davis, Charles Deibut, William Earnest, 21 Adam Earnest, Maria Fisher, S. W. Gehrett, (2) R. W. Gray, Fillmore Gates, W. T. Gillespie, Sophia Herring, B. I. Hunt, Stiles Hill, John Halterbaum, J. H. Hershberger, Mrs Lucinda Harcleroad, Jacob Jager, Peter Mellon, Henry Mank, Michal M. Sheeley Richard C. Meyers, T. R. Shimer, (2) Rebecca Shrines, Sophia Fetters, Joseph Flick, Michal Sheeley, George Feader, Miss Jennie Tompson, Jacob Teffe, W. W. Williams, Morgan Wright, T. J. Wilson, (2)

"THE INDEPENDENT."—That admirable New York paper published by Henry C. Bowen, Esq., and edited by Theodore Tilton, Esq., assisted by ten other editors of ability, has entered upon the twenty-first year of its existence, and commemorates the interesting event with a new font of type, and by adding a column to each page, and lengthening each column. The Independent is now the largest as it is the best religious weekly in the country, and we recognize it as a power on earth for the uplifting of the poor, the teaching of impartial justice, the rooting out of intemperance, the spread of a pure Christianity, and the salvation of men.

A BUSY man is a locomotive, and life a track. Every night he drives into "the house," and stops. Every morning he is fired up anew, and away he goes switching off in one direction and then in another. In this routine of business he forgets that the physical organization is of the most delicate kind. If a hard iron locomotive needs constant care and to be well oiled up and rubbed off every day, how much more necessary is it that all men and women should use PLANTATION BITTERS, which are the *ne plus ultra* of everything which is necessary to keep the system in a perfect tone of health.

THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC.—This calendar has now become an invaluable annual of reference. It may be styled an encyclopœdia in miniature, containing as it does valuable information on every useful topic. The issue for 1869 is an improvement on all its predecessors. The general plan which first gave the "Old Franklin" popularity, has been adhearred to, but it has been extended. The edition for 1869 contains sixty-eight pages, replete with valuable facts and statistics, that every man of average intelligence will have occasion to consult many times during the coming year. A. Winch, 505 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is the Publisher.

HEAVY SNOWS.—On Friday morning the 4th inst., between ten and eleven o'clock snow began to fall and continued until Saturday morning when it had attained a depth of ten inches. On monday morning the 7th inst., about 3 o'clock it began snowing again, continuing until noon when the snow measured 12 inches, making with the former fall 22 inches, quite an unusual depth of snow for the season, beside a fall of from 8 to 15 inches on the the 20th ult. The weather has since become cold and stormy and winter appears to have begun in earnest, with a prospect of plenty of fine sleighing.

THE Pennsylvania State Temperance Union has been doing an active business this year. Its agents report the delivery of not less than three hundred speeches and sermons since the first of January 1868. Any friend of Temperance desiring its claims advocated in their respective localities can be accommodated by writing to William Nicholson, Esq. Secretary, No 115, South 7th Street, Philadelphia or Rev. Pennell Combe, 513 Arch Street Philadelphia. A State Temperance Convention will be held at Harrisburg in February 1869 of which full notice will be given.

THE tableaus and festivals for the benefit of the Cemetery Association are under way, and will come off during the holidays. Every body should feel an interest in this enterprise as it is for an improvement which will be an honor to the town and one in which all are more or less concerned. If we wish to beautify the Cemetry grounds it is time something is done. If every one does his share, no one will feel the burden, and it is a cause in which none are justifiable in shirking duty.

BLACKWOODS MAGAZINE for November contains, Doubles and Quits: A Comedy of Errors.—Part I., Lewis's History of Philosophy, Madame Aurelia, Conclusion, Dis-establishment, and Dean Alford on the Church of the Future, The Spanish Revolution, Cornelius O'Dowd, Old and New, And the coming Elections. Reprint by Leonard Scott Publishing company 140 Fulton Street New York. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1869, for distribution, gratis, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive National Calendar.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and may be had for the asking. Send for copies to the Central Manufactory, at Pittsburgh, Pa., or to the nearest dealer in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village of the United States. 11declm.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7. The flour market presents no new feature, the demand being limited to the wants of the home consumers; about 600 barrels were taken, including 200 barrels Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7 75@8 25, 300 barrels Illinois and Indiana do. do. at $9 25@9 50, 100 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. $9 00@10 75, extras at $6 00@6 75, and superfine at $5 50@5 75. Rye flour is selling at $7 50@8. There is nothing doing in corn meal.

There is very little prime wheat coming forward, and for this description there is a moderate inquiry, but prices are rather weak; sales of 1,500 bus red at $1 90 @2 05, and amber at $2 10@2 15. Rye may be quoted at $1 53@1 54. Corn is quiet; old yellow is scarce and nominal at $1 22@1 24; new do is offered freely, and sales were reported at $1 09@1 10. Oats are without change; sales of Western at 69@72c. No sales were reported in barley or malt. Whisky is selling at $1 04 @1 06 per gallon for tax paid.

MARRIED.

On Saturday, Nov. 28th, by G. W. Figard, J. P., Mr. JAS. DAVIS to Mrs. PHŒBE JONES, both of Coledale borough.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, near Waterside, by Rev. P. D. Collins, Mr. ISAAC BAYER to Miss LOUISA SHONEFELT, both of Bedford co.

At the residence of Mr. John Shafer, in Friends' Cove, on Thursday, Dec. 3, by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. WM. H. DAVIS, of Charlesville, and Miss MARY CORREL, of Bedford tp.

On the evening of the 29th ult., at the residence of Mrs. Sarah Carle, by A. H. Hull, Esq., Mr. ADOLPHUS BURKET to Miss MARY COLEBAUGH, all of Union tp.

On the 3d inst., at the home of the bride, by Rev. James C. Clarke, Mr. ED. S. ASHCOM of Hopewell, Bedford co., to Miss R. E., only daughter of Wm. F. Souder, of Espy, Columbia co., Pa.

Our friend Ashcom in turning a new leaf has not forgotten the printer. Since he has bid farewell to jolly bachelordom, and donned the matrimonial noose our best wishes go with him and his bride in their new estate. May the rough places of life's journey be made smooth to them, and all their bright anticipations of the future more than realized.

On the 3d, by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. BIVEN R. MIDDLETON to Miss EMMA V. WEISEL, both of Bedford.

On the 6th, by the same, Mr. JOHN Q. KOONS to Miss JULIAN HELSEL, both of Bedford tp.

Nov. 19th at Martinsburg, by the Rev. P. Sheeder, Mr ANDREW MOHR to Miss MARIA HELTZEL, both of Bedford co.

DIED.

On the 3d inst., in St. Clairsvill, Bedford co. Pa., MALACHI WALTER GROVE, aged 22 years, 2 months and 29 days.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

A STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Union tp., on or about the 16th of November, 1868, a small black and white BULL, supposed to be about one year old. No mark. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
11dec3t G. W. POINTS.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—The stockholders of the Somerset and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, will take notice that an election will be held at the residence of the late Peter R. Hillegas, in Allegheny township, on the first Monday of January next, to elect one President, six Managers and a Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of the company the ensuing year.
11dec3t JEFFERSON KIMMELL, Prest.

FEARFUL BREAKDOWN!

ECONOMY BEING GREATLY NEEDED AT THE PRESENT TIME, IT IS THE DUTY OF ALL TO BUY WHERE THEY CAN BUY THE CHEAPEST, HENCE

G. R. OSTER & CO.

WISH TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC THAT THEY ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

NEW WINTER GOODS,

EVER OPENED IN BEDFORD, ALL PURCHASED SINCE THE GREAT BREAKDOWN IN PRICES, AND WILL NOW OFFER THEM TO CASH BUYERS, BOTH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT MUCH LOWER PRICES THAN THE SAME CAN BE BOUGHT FOR IN BEDFORD COUNTY. COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY OF SORTING UP THEIR STOCKS, IF ONLY A SINGLE PIECE, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Bedford, Dec. 11, 1868.

New Advertisements.

IF YOU WANT—

SLEIGH BELLS,
SLEIGH BASKETS,
SLEIGH RUNNERS,
STEEL SLEIGH SOLES,
BUFFALO ROBES, AND
HORSE-BLANKETS, go to

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE.

A fine stock of SKATES for Ladies and gentlemen.
A beautiful lot of
LAMPS, LANTERNS AND CHIMNEYS,
DOUBLE-BARRELLED SHOT-GUNS
AND PISTOLS,
CONCENTRATED LYE,
DOBBINS' AND CASTILE SOAP,
FANCY SOAPS,
A superior article of LUBRICATING OIL for machinery,
A fine lot of AXES, SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS & STUFFERS, Cheap.

If you want a BRASS OR BELL-METAL KETTLE,
If you want the best CLOTHES WRINGER,
If you want DEMIJOHNS, all sizes,
If you want GUM SHOES, for Horses,
If you want GRASS MATS, for doors,
If you want a plain set of HARNESS, (cheap,)
If you want a cheap WAGON WHIP,
If you want CARRIAGE or BUGGY WHIPS,
If you want a RIDING WHIP,
If you want a WOODSTOCK WHIP,
If you want LASHES,
If you want CARRIAGE or FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
If you want ENAMELED LEATHER,
If you want a CHAMOIS SKIN,
If you want HOUSE or GONG DOOR BELLS,
If you want all kinds of CAN and TUB PAINTS,
If you want WHITE LEAD and OILS,
If you want SPRINGS and AXLES,
If you want STEEL and STEEL WIRE,
If you want PICKS and MATTOCKS,
If you want WATER PIPE,
If you want HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
If you want BOWS, BUGGY-TOPS, PROPS, &c.
If you want CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

In short, everything that people may want in the Hardware line may be had at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,
BEDFORD, PA.

PATTERSON'S FLOUR FOR SALE.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW VOLUME BEGINS JANUARY, 1869,
Being the Twenty-sixth Year of the Existence of the Work

It is composed exclusively of the Choicest Articles that can be culled from the whole field of Foreign Periodical literature. Its *Biographical, Scientific, and Miscellaneous Articles* are written by authors whose fame is coextensive with contemporary thought—and it claims to present to its readers more matter of present interest and permanent value than can be found anywhere within the same compass.

In the December number were given the opening chapters of a *new novel*, He knew He was Right.

BY ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

This department of the Magazine will hereafter receive special attention, and a series of novels will be presented by authors of established and scholarly reputation.

The following are some of the principal works from which our selections are made. London Quarterly, British Quarterly, North British Review, Popular Scientific Review, Saturday Review, Westminster Review, Chambers's Journal, Art Journal, Contemporary Review, All the Year Round, Revue des Deux Mondes, London Society, Bentley's Miscellany, Cornhill Magazine, Fraser's Magazine, Leisure Hour, Temple Bar, London Review, Christian Society, Dublin University.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Each number contains one or more Fine Steel Engravings, portraits of eminent men, or illustrative of important historic events.

Volumes commence in January and July. Subscriptions can commence with any number.

Terms, $5 per year; Single Copies, 45 cents; Two Copies, $9; Five Copies, $20.

The trade, clergymen, teachers, and clubs supplied on favorable terms, and canvassers wanted in all parts of the country, to whom liberal inducements will be offered.

(Send for Premium List.)
Address E. R. PELTON,
11dec4t 108 Fulton Street N. Y.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned, Executor of Jacob Hipple, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd, will sell at public vendue, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of December, 1868, the following described valuable real estate, viz: A TRACT OF LAND situate in Middle Woodberry township aforesaid, known as the Mansion Tract of said decedent, containing eighty one acres, more or less, about twenty acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, well fenced; the balance well timbered; with a story and a half log DWELLING HOUSE, a small substantial bank barn and other necessary outbuildings thereon erected. There is excellent running water near the door; also, some fine fruit trees. The above will be sold in lots or altogether to suit purchasers. Terms—CASH; unless purchasers prefer payments with interest.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.
FREDERICK CARPER,
11dec4t Executor of Jacob Hipple, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Christian Hoffman, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, will offer for sale upon the premises, on FRIDAY, JANUARY 22d, 1869, all that certain tract of TIMBER LAND, adjoining lands of Benjamin Longenecker, George Croft, Martha K. Duncan's heirs, David Stonerook and others, containing 51 acres and 145 perches, net measure, known as the Castner or McFarland Tract. This property is eligibly located about one mile from Woodbury, and is well covered with Chestnut Oak and other timber, and will be sold in lots or altogether to suit the convenience of purchasers. Persons desiring to purchase, should examine the premises before sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock P. M. of said day, when due attention will be given and terms made known by C. L. HOFFMAN,
J. L. HOFFMAN,
11dec4t Administrators.

ESTATE OF JOHN BARLEY, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Barley, late of Middle Woodbery Township, deceased, by the Register of Bedford County, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the Estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. DANIEL BARLEY Executor of the last will and Testament of John Barley deceased. 11dec;6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford co., on the estate of Geo. Deal, late of Colerain tp., dec'd. Those having claims on said estate are notified to present them for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
20no GEO. W. WILLIAMS, Ex'r.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between G. Berkstresser and R. W. Berkstresser under the firm of R. W. Berkstresser & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent.
G. BERKSTRESSER,
R. W. BERKSTRESSER,
The business will be continued by R. W. Berkstresser. Nov. 27, 1868.-3t

SELLING OFF AT COST!

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CASSIMERES, HATS & CAPS,
AT COST.
4dec3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

Miscellaneous.

THE DAILY & WEEKLY TELEGRAPH FOR 1868-9.

PREPARE FOR THE GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE A CHEAP NEWSPAPER FOR THE COMING YEAR.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania achieved a glorious victory in October and November, by electing their State and National candidates, notwithstanding the immense frauds committed by our political opponents. It now remains with the people to see that the standard bearers of our glorious party are properly sustained in their efforts to establish confidence in the stability of our institutions, renewed activity in all its branches of industry, and the restoration of amity and good fellowship with all the people of our common country.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST.

While personally we desire rest from the political turmoil, at least for a while, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that our ever vigilant opponents are already preparing for the Gubernatorial contest next year; and as we believe that *in time of peace we should prepare for war*, we would exhort our political friends to make preparations for coming contingencies at once, and

CIRCULATE THE NEWSPAPERS

among your neighbors. If you have a Republican paper in your county that is true and reliable to the party, it should be preferred to those printed in other countries. After you have done this, and you and your friends desire a true and reliable Republican journal from abroad, we would recommend to you either the

WEEKLY OR DAILY TELEGRAPH.

They are published at the seat of our State Government, and will contain full reports of the doings of the National and State Legislatures. They will sustain our triumphantly elected leaders in the establishment of "Peace" all over the land with all the power they can command.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

1 copy, one year.....$6 00
5 copies " in one package (per copy,).....5 00
10 copies, one year, in one package (per club,).....45 00
1 copy, during the session of the Legislature.....1 50
10 copies, during the session of the Legislature.....10 00

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

1 copy, one year.....$1 50
5 copies, " (per copy).....1 25
10 copies, " 1 00

Clubs of from 20 to 50 will be furnished at lower rates.

These terms will hardly pay for the cost of the white paper on which the *Telegraph* is printed, and therefore the cash must accompany the order. Address,
GEO. BERGNER,
nov27:68 Harrisburg Pa.

A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST SUCCESFUL FAMILY PAPER IN THE UNION.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.
Critical Notices of the press.

The model newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title, "a journal of civilization."—*New York Evening Post.*

Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and printers, and publishers are turned to dust." *N. York Evangelist.*

The best of its class in America.—*Boston Traveller.*

Harper's Weekly may be unreservedly declared the best newspaper in America.—*The Independent.*

The articles upon public questions which appear in Harper's Weekly from week to week form a remarkable series of brief political essays. They are distinguished by clear and pointed statement, by good common sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expression of mature conviction, high principle, and strong feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writing of the time.—*North American Review.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869. TERMS:

Harper's Weekly, one year.....$4 00

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AMERICAN AND ORIGINAL.

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The Third Volume and Second Year of Lippincott's Magazine of Literature, Science, and Education will commence with the Number for January, 1869; and it is the intention of the Publishers that the Magazine shall not only maintain the

HIGH LITERARY REPUTATION

which it has acquired during the first year of its publication, but that it shall be indeed still more valuable, attractive, and entertaining.

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SHORT ORIGINAL TALES, and Sketches by the best authors, will appear in each number, together with Sketches of Travel, History, and Biography; Essays; Papers of Wit and Humor; Articles on Popular Science, Finance, and Education; and Miscellanies.

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Canvassing Agents wanted in all parts of the United States.

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A full Prospectus, with Prem

Poetry.

GRASP THE SICKLE.

The harvest nods, inviting,
And the grain is rich and ripe;
Come forth, come forth to labor!
Call every man his neighbor;
Strong of hand! strong of heart!
Every man play his part.
Grasp the sickle, grasp the sickle,
Grasp the sickle in the hand,
And reap, and reap, reap the harvest.

What seed-corn have we scattered
For our own, dear native land?
'Twas freedom's seed we planted,
Rich flowers and fruits are granted.
Strong of hand, &c.

Come, now, and reap the harvest,
For our loved and native land;
For she's to none subjected,
Her rights must be respected.
Strong of hand, &c.

Farm, Garden & Household.

PREPARING FIRE WOOD FOR WINTER USE.

Any sensible man can answer this question which is the most economical, preparing wood in time and when it is wanted to be used, all its heat goes to the purpose intended or have to do with green or wet wood that has to spend half its heat in drying out. Have the wood shed handy to the dwelling house, or what is better, a part of it, or at least joined to the kitchen, that in stormy weather there will be no need of going out of doors whenever a little is wanted, which goes a little against the grain on some days that are to be seen some winters, especially when the feeding has been finished and you have sat down to read the paper, it is hard to put on a coat and bundle up with mittens to go to scratch some wood out of the snow; and then the task of housewife is still harder; the ice in it melts and drowns out the fire she has got, and a dinner got on such a fire is not good no difference how good the cook; and if any person has got such a splendid piece of humanity as to make a good dinner in such circumstances, he had better take a little better care of her.

The advance of labor saving machinery of all kinds has been so great that the hard slavish way of chopping wood with the axe has been done away with, and the horse power supplied and brought to bear in the shape of a drag saw, by which wood is quickly and easily brought into the right shape for the stove.

Almost any kind of wood that is solid will do to burn, and such as sugar beech or hickory which will not last long enough to make fencing timber, hickory making the very best kind of burning wood when cured right, cut in the dry time in autumn when it is dry, and therefore better, and also is a great deal easier hauled home; pile nicely in the wood shed and by following these directions it will save a great many housewives and a great deal of bad temper, and help a great deal towards a pleasant home which is to be envied by a great many persons.—*Cor. American Stock Journal.*

FORKING BARNYARD MANURE OVER.

This is essential to rotting well. When corn stalks, straw and manure of animals are all trod down firmly during the winter and spring, the air is effectually excluded, and the material will not rot until it has been forked over, were it to remain there for a year or more. If it is loosened so that the air can circulate among it, the entire mass will decay in a few weeks so that it will be easy to pitch and spread it. Now the most expeditious method of pitching manure up clean from the bottom is to do the greatest portion of it with a strong horse fork. Set up three long poles as for pitching hay on a round stack, and make a hole down to the bottom of the manure first; then thrust the tine of the horse fork under the manure and turn it up in large rolls, and tear it to peices with hand forks. Horse forks are of great service when the manure is very long. After it has rotted, a man or two men can pitch much faster by hand. If barnyard manure remains in the yard all summer, it should always be forked over, to facilitate the decay of corn stalks and coarse straw. But it should be protected from rain. Some farmers pitch long manure on the wagon with horse forks. But I never could perceive that the practice would pay, because a horse fork will not hold as much as a horse is capable of elevating. It is easy for any one to try the experiment which will soon satisfy all anticipations or doubts on this subject.—*North British Agriculturist.*

PLOUGHING UP RAW SOIL.

We sometimes hear farmers remark that, ploughing deep, they get less grain; that, bringing up the new mellow soil, their crops suffer. It would be very strange if this was not the case for this soil even if ever so mellow, is raw, just like manure when it is "green" or "long." It is not yet covered or changed into plant-food. It needs just what the long manure needs—to be changed by the heat and air—that is, decomposed or rotted.

When the top soil is less fertile than it used to be when the land was first tilled, you may rest assured that this under soil is always better than the upper soil, because the upper has deteriorated, while the under has not, but rather improved.

It is therefore, inadvisable, nay, suicidal in some soils, to turn up deeply the underground in the spring or in the fall at sowing time. The cold, cheerless ground will not help the grain, and were it not for the other soil mixed with it, an almost total failure would be the result.

But turn it up in the fall, and let the frost and the elements take hold of it, and you have another soil; it is turned into manure, a good part of it. A little lime mixed with it, scattered and harrowed in, or manure, or both, would facilitate the process. In the spring sow, either with or without another ploughing, and you will find no more occasion to complain. We have great fertility to draw upon from below, but it requires managing.—*Evening Post.*

MANURE THE TEST OF GOOD FARMING.

We farm for profit as a rule, however many exceptions there may be. This profit which we all seek comes from the sale of the products of the land, or from that of animals fed upon them. This divides farming operations into two classes, and determines the nature of them, and the system pursued upon different fields of the same farm. By far the greater number of farmers pursue a mixed system, deriving their income in part from crops sold, and in part from animal products. With such animal manure is a necessity, and the success of a farmer may be predicated upon the amount he makes and uses. A temporary exception to this rule is seen on some of the virgin lands of the West, and wherever apparently inexhaustible fertility of soil renders manure superfluous. Where a system of great manuring for wheat and Indian corn, with the addition of lime and plaster, and perhaps bone dust occasionally, is sufficient with good tillage to maintain fertility, farmers have an economical substitute for animal manures. This system may often be profitably applied to "out fields," and occasionally to entire farms. Manure—barnyard manure, or more properly, barn manure, for the yard is a poor place, at best, to make it—regarding both quantity and quality, must be considered the measure of good farming and the test of success.

Humorous.

When is a tombstone like a rushlight?—When it is set up for a late husband.

Why is a dishonest bankrupt like an honest poor man? Because both *fail* to get rich.

Why is oak the worst wood of which to make a wooden leg? Because in produces a—corn.

As a man drinks he generally grows reckless; in his case the more drams the fewer scruples.

Cupid shoots with a rifle now, and not with a bow and arrow. Else how is it that girls can hear the popping of the question?

Lawyers often make fearful charges in their indictments, but these are frequently exceeded when they come to settle with their clients.

Goldsmith is supposed to have referred to the Grecian bend, when he wrote "She stoops to conquer."

"Lottie," said a little visitor, "what makes your kitty so cross?" "Oh, caus she is cutting teeth, I' spect."

The Kentucky giantess, who weighed 812 pounds, was engaged to a Mr. Way-less when she died.

Diggory says he always respects old age, except when some one cheats him with a pair of tough chickens.

A Friend: Why are a fashionable young ladies' brains like a speckled trout? Because they love to sport under a waterfall.

Why is it important for a physician to "keep his temper?" Because if he did not he would be apt to "lose his patience."

Josh Billings says he has "seen some awful bad throte diseases completely cured in 3 days by simply jining a temperance society."

"Ma said Fred, "I should rather be a wild turkey, and live my life out on the prairies, than be a tame turkey and be killed every year."

A small shaver, looking at a battlepicture, remarked, "If I was going to be shot alive, I should want them to kill me quick and let me go."

"What are you trying to do, Tom?
"To mount this horse."
"Ah!" how do you 'get on?'"
"That's the point I'm trying to settle."

To make little boys' trousers last: When you make a suit of clothes for them, finish the coat first, and by so doing you will make the trousers last. It is the only way the thing can be done.

"I say, Pat," said a Yankee to an Irishman, who was digging in his garden, "are you digging out a hole in that onion bed?" "No," says Pat, "I am digging out the earth and leaving the hole."

t "A cotemporary, lauding a well known citizen" just elected to office, says:

"He is one of the cleverest fellows that ever lifted a hat to a lady, or a boot to a blackguard."

"The Des Moines Register says that the grasshoppers recently ate up half an acre of tobacco for a man near that place and when he owner went out to look at it, they sat on the fence and squirted tobacco juice in his face.

A Young author, reading a tragedy, perceived his auditor very often pull off his hat at the end of a line, and asked him the reason. "I cannot pass an old acquaintance," replied the critic, "without that civility."

At School at Wallsend, near Newcastle, England, the master asked a class of boys the meaning of the word "appetite," when, after a short pause, one little boy said: "I know, sir. When I'm eatin' I'm 'appy, and when I'm done I'm tight."

A Lawyer Nonplussed.—"You say that you know a horse from a jackass when you see them?" asked a counsel of a rather dull looking witness. "Oh, ye-as—just so," drawled out the intended victim, gazing intently at his legal tormentor, "I knows the difference, and I'd never take you for a horse."

A Cockney inquired at the General Post-office, London, the other day, for a letter for "Enery Hogden." He was told there was none. "Look ere," he replied, a little angrily, "you've hexamined a hodd letter for my name. It don't commence with a haitch! It begins with a ho! Look him the 'ole that's got the ho's!"

The Benefit of Advertising.—The following advertisement appeared in a Texas paper: "If the person who took it (it is concluded by mistake) the white water-proof coat belonging to Captain Johnson, will apply to the barracks, he can have the peg it used to hang upon, as it is of no farther use to the owner."

A windy M. P., in a tedious oration, stopped to imbibe a glass of water.

"I rise," said Sheridan, "to a point of order."

Everybody started in wonder what the point of order was.

"What is it?" said the speaker.

"I think, sir," said Sheridan, "it is out of order for a wind-mill to go by water."

"Why, Sambo, how black you are!" said a gentleman the other day to a negro waiter at a hotel. "How in the name of wonder did you get so black?" "Why look here, massa, de reason am dis—de day dis chile was born dere was an eclipse." Ebony received a shilling for his satisfactory explanation, and after grinning thanks continued: "I tell you what it is, massa, dis nigger may be black, but he ain't green no how!"

Rather Sharp.—An editor of a paper informs his readers that the ladies pull off the left stocking last. This, as may be supposed, created some stir among his fair readers, and while in positive terms they denied the statement; they insisted that he had no business to know it, even if such were the fact, and pronounced him no gentleman. He proves it, however, by a short argument: "When one stocking is pulled off there is another left on; pulling off this is taking the left stocking off last."

Don't let it Happen Again.—A professor in a New England College was accustomed to demand of students an excuse whenever they were dilatory at recitation. The excuse given, he invariably added: "Very well; but don't let it happen again." One morning a married student, happening to be behind time, was promptly interrogated as to the cause. Slightly embarrassed, he replied:

"The truth is, I had an addition to my family this morning, and it was not convenient to be here sooner."

"Very well," replied the professor, in his quick, nervous manner, "very well but don't let it happen again."

The Printer's Litany.—From want of gold, from wives that scold, from maidens old, by sharpers sold,—preserve us.

From father's sneers, mock auctioneers, and woman's fears—deliver us.

From stinging flies, coal black eyes, and babies cries—protect us.

From sunny coats, protested notes, and leaky boots—except us.

From creaking doors, a wife that snores, and all such bores—defend us.

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditon, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

THE "HERO" FRUIT JAR.

If you want a fruit jar, we can say you will find this the best you have yet used. Call and see it. It stands unrivalled as a preserver of fruit in a fresh state.

If you want the best APPLE PARERS,
If you want a BRASS OR BELL-METAL KETTLE,
If you want the best CLOTHES WRINGER,
If you want DEMIJOHNS, all sizes,
If you want GUM SHOES, for Horses,
If you want a plain set of GRASS MATS, for doors,
If you want a cheap HARNESS, (cheap,)
If you want WAGON WHIP,
If you want CARRIAGE or BUGGY WHIPS,
If you want a RIDING WHIP,
If you want a WOODSTOCK WHIP,
If you want LASHES,
If you want CARRIAGE or FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
If you want ENAMELED LEATHER,
If you want a CHAMOIS SKIN,
If you want HOUSE or GONG DOOR BELLS,
If you want all kinds of CAN and TUB PAINTS,
If you want WHITE LEAD and OILS,
If you want SPRINGS and AXLES,
If you want STEEL and STEEL WIRE,
If you want PICKS and MATTOCKS,
If you want MASON and STONE HAMMERS,
If you want WATER PIPE,
If you want HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
If you want BOWS, BUGGY-TOPS, PROPS, &c.
If you want CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

In short, everything that people may want in the Hardware line may be had at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE.

Also, agent for the sale of

THE ALTA VELA GUANO.

Every farmer should give it a trial on a small scale, at least, this fall.

CALL AND SEE THE ARTICLE.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

The best assortment ever brought to this place, will be sold cheap, at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,

BEDFORD, PA.

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DR. TAYLOR'S OLIVE BRANCH BITTERS.

A MILD AND AGREEABLE

TONIC STIMULANT,

STOMACHIC and CARMINATIVE

BITTERS,

EXTRACTED ENTIRELY FROM

HERBS and ROOTS,

HIGHLY BENEFICIAL IN

DYSPEPSIA,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

and LOSS OF APPETITE.

AND AN EXCELLENT

CORRECTIVE

FOR PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DISORDERS OF THE BOWELS, FLATULENCE, &C.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DEPOT, NO. 413 MARKET ST., PHIL'A.

J. K. TAYLOR & CO.

25seply

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

THRESHING MACHINES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r

REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR,

IMPROVED.

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.
It causes the Hair to Curl Beautifully.
It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.
It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.
It stops Hair falling out.
It keeps it from changing Color by age.
It restores Gray Hair to its original Color.
It forces the Hair and Beard to grow.
It is always beneficial and never injurious.

Sold in 8 oz. bottles at $1 each, by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere; at wholesale by the leading Wholesale Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines in New York and other cities.

2oct10w

DENTISTRY.

L. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist, Woodberry, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.

aug5, '64:tf.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.

—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

WASHINGTON HOTEL FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers this well known Hotel property, situated on the corner of Juliana and Pitt streets, Bedford, Pa., at private sale until September 1, after which time, if not sold, it will be offered for rent. The building is

FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER IN TOWN

and is one of the

MOST FAVORABLY LOCATED

in Southern Pennsylvania. Persons wishing a

GOOD HOTEL PROPERTY

will do well to give this their attention.

For terms or further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

31julytf MICHAEL LUTZ.

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THE INQUIRER BOOK STORE,

opposite the Mengel House,

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The proprietor takes pleasure in offering to the public the following articles belonging to the Book Business, at CITY RETAIL PRICES:

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